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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

The cost of the President's naval construction program will be more than a billion dollars, according to the testimony of Rear Admiral Du Bose, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. But as the late Speaker Cannon once said, this is a billion dollar country, and as the President has demonstrated, it is even in necessity a nine billion one!

The country and the Services will be gratified to know that General Pershing merely was slightly indisposed this week, and not really ill as printed in the press. The President, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, members of the Cabinet and of Congress, have expressed their keen gratification when informed of the truth as to his condition. You must not be sick, General. The country continues to need you!

In National Defense Week addresses General Craig and General Drum both spoke of the necessity of Armies in the scheme of National Defense. Of course. However, such expression from these authorities is desirable in order that the people may be reminded of the fact.

Further delay in prospect in connection with the inauguration of the investigation into the operation of the Naval Selection system. With admissions by the Navy Department that reform is necessary, with Representative Vinson introducing a personnel bill to remedy the defects, with the House on record in favor of action, it would seem that the preliminaries for the legislation should be quickly dealt with. But the naval powers persist in holding back for a reason best known to themselves; and the jittery condition of the service continues.

There isn't any "purge" of the commissioned personnel of the Army along the lines of British elimination of the aged and unfit. Such a purge is unnecessary. But there is a distinct requirement for mental and physical fitness among the highest ranking officers, and it will be applied in the future as it is being applied at this time.

Company F, 67th Infantry, Capt. T. H. Allen, commanding, is the victor in the 22 calibre military phase of the National Rifle Association Matches. A fine achievement for the Company and its commander.

I am told the House Military Committee will not authorize any increase in the number of Generals in the bill expanding the Army's commissioned personnel, which it will report favorably. The Committee should know that a proper number of Generals is essential both for command and for the stimulation of the flow of promotion.

I am expecting momentarily announcement of some General officer appointments. The list has been carefully prepared by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. All I can learn about the selections is that they will accord with the rule of lower ages.



The new Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, making his first inspection of the Corps of Cadets. Left to right: Lt. Col. Omar N. Bradley, Acting Commandant of Cadets, General Benedict, Lt. Col. Jacob L. Devers, Graduate Manager of Athletics. Rear row: Capt. Edwin L. Sibert, Tactical Dept., and Capt. William H. Bartlett, ADC.

Would Delay Selection Reform for Navy Staff

Recommendations of the Navy Staff Corps that they be included in the forthcoming congressional consideration of the selection problem and whatever legislation is backed by the Navy Department, have been disapproved by Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, it was learned this week.

The heads of the Staff bureaus, after making a study of the new Vinson personnel bill and finding that it can be applied to their corps with little or no additions, submitted recommendations that the Department propose that they be included within whatever of its provisions are approved by it for adoption for the Line. Admiral Andrews and Chairman Vinson, however, took the stand that the inclusion of the Staff Corps and Marine Corps would unduly complicate consideration of the legislation and believe that after something is passed for the Line, the Staff Corps and Marine Corps can come in with legislation to apply its principles.

It is urged on behalf of the Staff Corps that the basic selection act of 1916 ap-
(Please turn to Page 538)

Marine Corps Selections

The President of the United States this week approved the recommendations of the Junior Marine Corps Selection Board for the promotion of two officers to the rank of Major and thirty-two to the rank of Captain.

The Board convened in the Navy Department on February 1, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, was composed of the following:

President: Col. Alexander A. Vandergrift.
Members: Lt. Col. Oscar R. Caudwell, Lt. Col. Gilder D. Jackson, Lt. Col. Graves B. Erskine, Lt. Col. William W. Ashurst, Lt. Col. Ery M. Spencer, Maj. Raymond E. Knapp, Maj. John Halla, Maj. Byron F. Johnson.
Recorder: Lt. Col. Donald Curtis.

To the rank of Major:
Capt. William N. McKelvy, Jr., Marine Barracks, Quantico.

Capt. Emery E. Larson, Second Marine Brigade, Shanghai.

First Lieutenants to Captains:

1st Lt. Mercede A. Cramer, San Diego.
1st Lt. James B. Lake, Jr., Navy Yard, New York.

1st Lt. Joseph P. McCaffery, Quantico.

1st Lt. Chandler W. Johnson, Marine Bks., Norfolk Navy Yard.

1st Lt. George R. Weeks, Parris Island.

1st Lt. Clifton R. Moss, Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lt. Bankson T. Holcomb, Jr., Quantico.

1st Lt. Frederick L. Wieseman, USS Yorktown.

1st Lt. Robert S. Brown, Naval Station,
(Please turn to Page 522)

Regular Army Reserve Urged by House Group

The House Military Affairs committee, after hearing testimony from Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, and Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Deputy Chief of Staff, this week recommended to the House that it enact the bill to authorize the establishment of a Regular Army Enlisted Reserve.

Meanwhile, in the Senate Chairman Sheppard of the Military Committee has appointed a subcommittee composed of Senators Miller, Hill and Lodge to consider the Regular Army Reserve bill and report back to the full committee.

The measure was reported out as recommended by Secretary of War Woodring except for a change in language restricting enrollment solely to men who have served in the Regular Army. This was done at the behest of Maj. Gen. Milton Reckord, of the legislative committee of the National Guard Association, who expressed both to Representative May and to General Gasser an apprehension lest the original wording, "any person qualified for enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Army," might infringe on the field of the National Guard.

General Embick's testimony was given in executive session, but General Gasser talked in open session. The latter explained to the committee that the combat elements of the regular army could not wait to train recruits in an emergency but must go into action with the men they have. By enrolling young ex-regulars in a reserve they can augment their ranks with trained men who have only to report to their units, put on their uniforms, and they are ready for duty.

Enrollment would be voluntary on the part of discharged enlisted men, General Gasser said, but there would be a selection; all discharged men will not be offered the opportunity, only those specially recommended as good soldiers would be desired. They must be well fit physically and mentally and unencumbered, he said. To inquiring committee members he explained that by "unencumbered" he meant unmarried. Subsequent marriage would not serve to disassociate them with the reserves, he said. Only men under 36 would be enlisted and reenlistments would not be accepted beyond that age. Pay would be made every six months at the rate of \$2.00 a month. Enrollees would be furnished cards which they will mail to their Corps Area headquarters each six months giving their current address and other pertinent information. On receipt of this card their pay check and another card will be mailed back to them. When called into active service, each man will receive an additional sum equal to \$3.00 for each month he has served in the Reserves but not exceeding \$150. Enrollment involves no active duty except in an emergency declared by the President. They can be called into active service without Congress declaring an emergency, however, General Gasser ex-
(Continued on Next Page)

Daily Newspaper Editors Discuss American Foreign Policy

The House Naval Affairs Committee, in considering the Vinson Bill which would authorize the construction of a 20 per cent addition to the Navy, has had brought before it several requests for a clear definition of the American Naval policy. Below are quoted excerpts from editorials appearing in the daily papers of the country regarding this subject.

"The foreign policy of the United States is not clear, and now is the time to wonder why it isn't clear, not after some crisis resulting from its vagueness," writes the *Canton, Ohio, Repository*. "It is not clear even to those who should know most about it, with the possible exception of a few persons close to the White House and the state department, so it cannot be clear to the public."

"Granted that the public's thinking seldom goes much further into foreign policy than a mental image of Old Glory unfurled at the top of a flagpole in some foreign land, with Marines guarding the base of the flagpole, it is still important that the public know in a general way what is being done."

"This government, in the opinion of its own citizens, is giving every appearance of trying to keep up with the fighting Joneses while still committed officially to the proposition that the Joneses are heading for chaos in a downhill gallop."

The *Shreveport, La., Times* says: "The clarification is inevitable. Of course, no nation can afford to announce in full detail what it would do under any and all circumstances. Only the broad outlines of a policy need be revealed."

"Too many Americans think, erroneously, that there must be some easy solution of the problems which the country faces in foreign relationships. They utter a few commands, and then try to dismiss the subject."

"That attitude is futile. In a complex world, the richest nation of all can protect its vital interests only if its people become well informed, sensing the undercurrents which are now boiling beneath the stormy surface of events."

Discussing the Monroe Doctrine, the editor of the *Saginaw, Mich., News* asks: "What is our present attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine? The question may, if some current reports are correct, be more than academic. At least one and possibly more of the European dictatorships is believed in some quarters to have an eye on South America. Hitler is suspected by some observers with having such designs. No outright war of conquest is probable, but it is not at all incredible that he might interfere in Latin American affairs in much the same way he has in Spain."

"What, in such a case, would our attitude be? Would we be prepared to fight to keep South America free from European domination? Or would the evident desire of the people of the United States for peace overcome their dislike of seeing foreign meddling in this part of the globe? The answer is difficult to determine, but it is one of those things about which we ought to have some idea before we start spending new billions on our Navy."

Concerning the questioning of Admiral Leahy by the House Naval Affairs Committee as to the Navy's plans for combining with a foreign power in the event of war, the *Binghamton, N. Y., Press* writes: "But such questions are usually asked of salty

old sea dogs, battle-scarred leathernecks or canny veterans of the War College who have been there before, know what it is all about and would land on their feet if they were thrown off the Washington monument."

"With such gentlemen there is no danger whatsoever. They know all the answers and, more importantly, the evasions. What they have to say for publication serves to satiate the hunger of the public for advance information on subjects which are properly considered none of the public's business. Now and then a fool congressman will go stomping in where angels of diplomacy would fear to tiptoe."

The *Chicago, Ill., News* says: "Senator Borah asks that the President clarify his foreign policy. Is that really necessary?"

"In the first place, has the President any personal foreign policy? Is he not merely taking the best advice he can get, namely that of the State, War and Navy departments? Is not this advice strictly in accordance with what American policy has been for more than one hundred years? And if so, should not Mr. Roosevelt be applauded for pursuing it, instead of trying odd schemes and undertaking cockeyed experiments, as he has so frequently done in domestic affairs?"

Neither the President or Mr. Borah can read the future. Neither they nor anyone else knows what it may bring. To try to legislate about it, as the mis-called neutrality act does, is therefore the height of folly. No strong and self-respecting nation should tie its hands in advance by unnecessary declarations or enactments. It is the essence of sound foreign policy to keep prospective aggressors guessing, neither to threaten them vainly, nor to reassure them in advance that they may commit their aggressions with impunity, so far as we are concerned. The less certain they are as to what we may or may not do, in matters affecting our own interests, the less likely they will be to plunge the world into war."

The *Worcester, Mass., Telegram* comments: "Senator Borah and Senator Johnson, too, display a provincial naivete in their discussion of the present foreign policy of the United States. It is this sort of attitude, shared by so many members of congress, which gives strength to the dictum that politics should stop at the water's edge."

"Senator Johnson's repeated queries, as to what is the American foreign policy at the moment, are at best only rhetorical questions. There isn't a country in the world where such a question could be answered definitely and satisfactorily, for diplomacy is much like a poker game and none of the players can say what he is going to do until he has seen his cards and made up his mind about his opponent's strength and intentions. And, again like a poker game, there is a constant succession of deals and each new hand calls for study all around and possibly a shift of tactics. To pin a player down to a statement of his intentions would ruin his prospects for the rest of the game."

"A better word than policy in this case may be procedure. What the President and his government have said and are saying and are doing is clear enough. Briefly, the American procedure is to sing peace, talk tough, and get ready to fight." A brief summary of the opinion of the *Haverhill, Mass., Gazette*.

Regular Army Reserve (Continued from First Page)

plained, thus possibly averting war by a "show of force."

The committee in reporting out the measure stated:

Text of Report

This measure proposes to reestablish the Regular Army Reserve, an element of the Army which was originally established under authority of section 2, act of Aug. 24, 1912, and which was included in the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916.

Provision for this reserve was abolished after the World War when the National Defense Act was amended in 1920. At that time the authorized strength of the Regular Army was 280,000. There was also available in event of emergency a great reservoir of 4,000,000 trained war veterans. Under those conditions little need for the Regular Army Reserve existed, and therefore section 30 of the National Defense Act was repealed.

Today the situation is entirely different. The potential Reserve of war veterans is no longer existent. Those men have passed the age when they could be used effectively. Moreover, the Regular Army itself is far short of the size authorized in 1920. Instead of 280,000 it has a strength of 165,000.

Limited to that strength, the Regular Army would, in emergency, encounter serious difficulty in carrying on its tasks. Its units are maintained in peacetime at a size below that necessary for active field service. For reasons of economy, some units, though needed for a balanced force in active operations, are entirely missing. During threatened or actual hostilities, units below strength would have to be filled up, and the missing elements created. Such a procedure would be time-consuming at a period when time is all-important. More serious even than this would be the result of weakening the Regular forces by the introduction of a great number of raw, untrained recruits just when the forces would be engaged in the most vital tasks of covering the mobilization of the Nation.

Either the Regular Army strength should be greatly increased, or a reserve should be provided for it. To be effective, the Reserve must have certain qualifications:

It must be available for active service in an emergency under the same conditions as the Regular Army.

Its members must have sufficient training, and must be in such physical condition that

they can function in a tactical unit without delay for further training.

These qualifications are not possessed by any enlisted reserve forces now authorized. The existing Reserves are important elements in our scheme of national defense, but they cannot serve the purpose of a Regular Army Reserve.

This bill would permit the organization and maintenance of a reserve as a part of the Regular Army but available for use only in an emergency declared by the President. This reserve will be composed of former members of the Regular Army who have elected, on completion of their enlistments, to return to civil life. These young men, having had the Regular Army training will be eminently fitted for immediate reentry into the service if needed. During their service in the Reserve recall to active duty for training will not be necessary.

Considering the normal separations from the service, based upon the present strength of the Regular Army, it is expected that approximately 18,000 men will enlist in this reserve force each year. In 4 years, therefore, a reserve will be built up of approximately 75,000 men. Having served in the Regular Army they will be able at a moment's notice to return and take their places alongside their former comrades, without any delay for individual training. The availability of this force of reservists will do much toward increasing the effectiveness of our Regular Army in an emergency.

The bill provides for a small retainer fee of \$2 per month for each reservist, payable in quarterly installments. This fee shall become due and payable upon satisfactory report by the reservist of his home address to the prescribed military authorities. This retainer fee will serve to pay the reservist for the obligation he assumes; it will provide a sure and easy method of keeping a record of each man's address and occupation; it will make binding and definite his agreement to return to active service when needed. Inasmuch as no annual training will be required, this retainer fee will be the only expense entailed. If the Reserve is built up to the figures stated above, the cost the first year will be \$450,000. The cost will increase by a like amount annually until it stabilizes in 4 years at \$1,800,000.

In addition, the bill provides that, should the reservist be called to active duty, and should he qualify and be accepted for such service, he shall receive additional compensation at the rate of \$3 per month for each

month of service in the Reserve, but not to exceed a total of \$150. In event the full number of 75,000 men were actually present in this Reserve force and they were called to duty in an emergency, the cost of this additional compensation would amount to approximately \$5,000,000. Comparing this with the cost of recruiting and training a similar number of untrained volunteers for a period of 3 months, we find that that cost would be as great. Furthermore, the product of 3 months' training is in no sense equal in combat value to the trained members of this Reserve. In addition, the time factor may be vital.

The \$1,800,000 which this Reserve will cost annually when the expense reaches its maximum, is less than a third of the cost of a Reserve of similar size if given but 2 weeks' training a year. Actually, maintaining a reserve of former Regular Army soldiers is capitalizing upon the money already spent in training them. The \$24 annual charge for each Reservist would be about 3 per cent of the cost of a man on active duty. It has cost approximately \$800 per year to maintain this soldier while he was being trained in the Regular Army for 3 years, or a total of \$2,400. Twenty-four dollars per year will continue the fruits of this training at the command of the Government for another period of years and as long as the recipient has the will and ability to efficiently serve his country.

The committee, after investigating the expenses involved, believe that this bill will provide a Reserve at an annual cost far less than any other system.

The provisions of this bill vary but little from those of the original Regular Army Reserve provided in the National Defense Act of 1916. That act provided for an enlistment period of 7 years, with the last 4 being spent in Reserve. The proposed bill would leave the enlistment period at its present length of 3 years, and would provide for voluntary enlistment in the Reserve at the expiration of the term of active service. Experience has shown that an enlistment term of 7 years is a deterrent to recruiting. Furthermore, by obtaining the reservist when he completes his active service, we make it possible to restrict the Reserve to those best qualified and to those who are anxious to belong to it. The advent of the Mexican border troubles in 1916 and of the World War in 1917 prevented the originally authorized Regular Army Reserve from becoming effective. However, in June 1916, after only a few months' operation, over 3,000 reservists were called to active duty and served both on the border and in the World

War. The experience of 1916, although limited, indicated the great possibilities of the system of having a Regular Army Reserve composed of ex-Regular soldiers.

In conformity with paragraph 2a of the rule XIII of the House Rules there is herewith printed in parallel columns the provision of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

The text of General Gasser's prepared statement follows:

January 28th, when the President sent his message, dealing with National Defense, to the Congress, he included as the second item of his detailed requests, provision for such a reserve. He asked specifically: "That there be authorized and appropriated for the better establishment of an enlisted reserve for the Army the sum of \$450,000." The enactment of HR 9359, which you are considering today, and the appropriation of funds to make it effective, will carry out that portion of the President's requests in which he asks for enlisted reserves.

I wish to make clear at this point that the Regular Army Reserve provided for by this bill does not supersede or take the place of the Enlisted Reserve Corps described in Section 55 of the National Defense Act. The original National Defense Act of 1916 provided for both, a Regular Army Reserve in Section 30, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps in Section 55. The Regular Army Reserve was later, in 1920, abolished. The purposes and functions of the two reserve forces are separate and distinct. The Enlisted Reserve Corps is a part of our Organized Reserves, which, including the Officers' Reserve Corps, will furnish the skeleton around which, in case of a major emergency declared by Congress, the great National Army of the country would be formed. The Regular Army Reserve is to be organized and maintained as a part of the Regular Army. It will be available in any emergency under the same conditions as the Regular Army and its members must be qualified to function at any time with units of the Regular Army.

The War Department has long considered the reestablishment of the Regular Army Reserve a necessity of prime importance. For a number of years each Secretary of War has in his annual report, recommended its establishment. As I said before, such a reserve was provided for by the 1916 National Defense Act. It was originally authorized in the appropriation act of 1912. In 1920 when the National Defense Act was amended, provision

(Continued on Next Page)

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Navy to propose changes in its naval personnel bill; 15th Infantry to sail directly to Ft. Lewis, roster of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; Veterans Bureau submits to President three plans for disability compensation to regular enlisted men; Air Corps names five boards to tour colleges for Flying Cadet applicants; President of National Council of American Shipbuilders tells Army Industrial College U. S. shipbuilding lags?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Regular Army Reserve

(Continued from Preceding Page)

for it was abolished because of two conditions then existing, the size of the Regular Army and the great number of trained war veterans then available for a reserve. Today both of those conditions have disappeared. Instead of the authorized Regular Army of 280,000, we now have 165,000. The potential reservoir of four million trained veterans of the World War have reached an age which precludes their use for arduous field service.

The present authorized enlisted strength is not sufficient to enable the Regular Army to carry out efficiently its multitudinous duties in the event of a threatened or actual emergency. The Regular Army is the covering force behind which we expect to mobilize our nation in case of need. For that reason, it must be ready at any time to reinforce the garrisons of our vital outposts—Hawaii, Alaska, Panama. In addition, it must man our harbor defenses, provide at least some anti-aircraft artillery and be ready to place in the field a mobile force of all arms. At the same time, it has the task of furnishing the overhead, the machinery, the cadres for mobilization of our manpower. Doing either of the first two will so deplete our strength that the success of the vitally important job of mobilization will be seriously threatened.

Because of the reduction of the Regular Army from its authorized strength of 280,000 our units are today organized far below war strength. Most of them are not even at Peace Strength which we might call the minimum stable strength for active field service. We lack many elements necessary for a balanced military force. Of our 27 Infantry regiments in continental United States, 10 are short one battalion; Artillery Regiments are all lacking two or more batteries; Cavalry Regiments have two squadrons instead of three; Harbor defenses are almost all maintained with skeleton crews; Air Force units lack engineer, ordnance and service echelons and maintenance crews are skeletonized; Anti-aircraft regiments have one to four batteries instead of eight.

Several solutions to this problem are possible. The first would be to increase the active strength of the Regular Army. This would cause greatly increased appropriations. The other is to depend upon rapid recruitment of volunteers to fill up Regular Army units at the time of the emergency. This scheme embodies the disadvantages of delay incident to recruiting and training. To place untrained men in organizations of trained soldiers would reduce the efficiency of those organizations.

The best solution is to provide a reserve of trained men for the Regular Army. The members of such a reserve should have these qualifications:

They should be available for duty, in event of a threatened or actual emergency, under the same conditions as the Regular Army.

They should have sufficient training and be reasonably assured of proper physical condition which would enable them to function in a tactical unit without the delay incident to further training.

Fortunately, we have available a potential reserve of men possessing these qualifications in the thousands of soldiers, who having served in the Regular Army elect to return to civil life. They are young, splendidly trained, in good physical condition. At any time they returned to the colors they could take their places in the ranks and function right along with their former comrades. However, no provision exists at present whereby we can recall them to serve. When they are discharged they return to civilian life, and so far as the military authorities are concerned, disappear. Doubtless many of them would respond to a call for volunteers but recruiting is slow. Of greater consequence, is the fact that unless these men are actually enrolled and a procedure provided for calling

them to active service, no plans can be made for their use. We will not know how many of them will accept service and we will not know where they are. At present we have the trained men in the country, but we lack the means for making them an effective part of our national defense.

The proposed bill to amend the National Defense will provide us with those means. It provides for the organization and maintenance, as a part of the Regular Army, of a Regular Army reserve to be composed of persons voluntarily enlisted therein. If this bill be enacted into law and the necessary appropriations made, the War Department proposes to enlist in that reserve for four years those young men, who having served in the Regular Army, decide to return to civil life. Based upon our experience for twelve years we can expect that with an active strength of 165,000 about 43,000 men will complete their enlistments each year. An additional 8,000 will purchase their discharge after one to two years' service. This totals 51,000 men. Of these, about 25,000 will reenlist, leaving 26,000 eligible for the reserve. Most of these will be young men because the older man, the one who has served several enlistments is the one who generally reenlists. We hope that of the 26,000 who return to civil life each year 70% to 75%, or about 19,000 will enlist in the reserve. We will want only those who are young, of standard efficiency, and unencumbered, because we want this reserve to be as fit as the active Regular Army.

As an incentive to enlist in this Reserve, as payment for the obligations they will assume, and to provide a sure and easy way of getting the necessary periodic reports, the bill provides for payment of a nominal sum of \$2.00 per month to each reservist. Furthermore, if, and when, the reservists are called to active duty and qualify for such duty they will be paid a sum of \$3.00 for each month of reserve service but not to exceed \$150.00. This would not become a charge upon the Government except when the reservists were actually called to active duty in an emergency. If the full number were present in the Reserve force, this additional compensation would then amount to approximately \$5,000,000. The recruiting and training for only three months of a similar number of untrained volunteers would cost as much. But, the product of three months' training would not be equal in combat value to the trained member of this reserve. Furthermore, the time factor might be vital. The cost of such a reserve will amount to \$450,000 the first year and will increase by a like amount for four years, when it will stabilize at about \$1,800,000 per year. Being already highly trained, it will not be necessary to provide for any additional training. This reserve will cost far less than attempting to augment the present Enlisted Reserve Corps of only 4,000 men and give it annual training. If but two weeks' training were provided for 75,000 men and pay while training were limited to a private's pay the annual cost would be approximately \$5,400,000, three times the cost of the proposed Regular Army Reserve. Obviously, such a reserve limited to but two weeks' service a year would not possess the qualifications needed for a Regular Army Reserve.

The War Department feels that this is by far the most economical way in which an adequate enlisted reserve for the Regular Army can be secured. It, in effect, amounts to a conservation of funds. Having already expended a great deal of money in training these men, this bill will provide for retaining them for use in an emergency by the expenditure of but \$24.00 per man per year. This amounts to about 3% of what a soldier on the active list costs. It has cost approximately \$800 per year to maintain this soldier while he was being trained in the Regular Army for three years or a total of \$2400. Twenty-four dollars per year will continue the fruits of this training at the command of the Government for another period of years and as long as the recipient has the will and ability to efficiently serve his country.

The proposed bill differs but little from the provisions of the 1916 National Defense Act providing for a Regular Army Reserve. Under that law enlistments in the Regular Army were for seven years, three of which were with the colors and four in the reserve. The proposed law will leave the enlistment term as it is and men will be enlisted in the reserve upon completion of their active service. There are several advantages to this. A seven-year enlistment is a deterrent to recruiting and tends to increase recruiting costs. Furthermore, under the seven-year enlistment provision the reserve would not begin to accumulate until three years after passage of the act and the reserve would not be filled for seven years. Under the proposed law the reserve will begin to accumulate at once. But most important, is the fact that the proposed law will permit us to enlist in the reserve only those men who will be most valuable to us. Having completed their active service we will know their capabilities. We can pick and choose. It will enable us to restrict the reserve to those young enough, vigorous enough, and free of encumbrances, so that on

The Journal Salutes—

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. Archer M. R. Allen, USN, who has been assigned to command the USS Salt Lake City.

Col. William R. Jackson, Inf., NGUS, who has been elected president of the National Guard Association of New York.

Lt. Comdr. T. J. Flannery, USNR, whose action in bringing his vessel, SS Steel Traveler, into Shanghai, after the fighting there has won him a commendatory letter from the C-in-C, Asiatic Fleet.

call they can, without difficulty, take their place in the ranks.

To recapitulate, The Regular Army at its present strength, if called upon suddenly for an emergency, would find itself short many units and elements necessary for it to carry out its missions. To fill the vacancies it would be necessary to use thousands of untrained men and the result, would be a weakening, for the time being, of the Army. The proposed bill will make it possible to have as a reserve those men who having served in the Regular Army have received its matchless training. Being trained when they are enlisted, its members will not require annual training and administration will be easy and economical. The small cost entailed will, in effect, make it possible to capitalize on those funds we annually expend on the active forces.

The provisions of the bill have been made flexible enough so that, based on experience and depending upon conditions, the size and composition of the reserve can be altered to best fit our needs. Control of size will naturally rest with the Congress in its control over annual appropriations.

The War Department believes this legislation to be urgently needed. It believes that when the benefits which will flow from it are considered that the cost is well worthwhile. I know that I speak for the President, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff, when I urge its enactment into law. If I can further explain any details of the bill I will be glad to answer quotations.

Selection Boards Report

The President has approved the report of the Supply Corps Selection Board. Officers recommended for promotion are as follows:

Commanders to be Captains

Oscar William Leidel.
Charles Clement Copp.
John Jerome Gaffney.
John Aloysius Bryne.
John Benton Ewald.
Samuel Rowland White, jr.
Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders
Raymond Michael Bright.
George Clinton Pasker.
John Flynn.
Walter Herbert Bicknell.
Howard Manfred Shaffer.
Gerald Algernon Shattuck.
Melvin Frank Talbot.
Walter William Gilmore.
Edwin Dorsey Foster.
Allen Howard White.
Horace David Nuber.
John Norris Harriman.
Murray Levering Royar.
William Joseph Carter, jr.
Thomas Spalding Wyllie.
David Wilson Mitchell.
Orville Dale Futch.
Edward Roy McKenzie.
Herbert Carlyle Lassiter.
William Russell Ryan.
Samuel Vorhees Dunham.
Independent Whipple Gorton.
James Madison Easter.
Daniel Lynch.
William Brent Young.
Francis Lawrence Gaffney.
Maurice Martin Smith.

CEC Board

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday announced the following selections of the Civil Engineer Board which met at the Navy Department Feb. 7:

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders (CEC)

George Denison Wetzel.
Valentine Joseph McManus.
Hugo Carl Fischer.
Andrew Gustave Bisset.

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General Craig Speaks

A most interesting address was delivered by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, last night from station WMAL in Washington on the occasion of National Defense week, sponsored by the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

There is a definite threat, General Craig said, to world peace involved in the wars now raging abroad. The fear is understandable, he asserted, that the four horsemen may again ride abroad spreading death and desolation to the nations of the world.

While we in the United States have a definite desire for peace, this desire is no guarantee of immunity from War. General Craig pointed out, stating that any small quarrel in these times endanger the peace of the world. The Chief of Staff said that weakness invites attack and if we would be secure we must be strong, asserting that the sufficiency of our defenses must be measured by the force that might be used against us by individual nations or combinations of nations.

In the feverishness of the world armament race, the General said, we have taken no part, following our policy of restricting the Army and Navy to a minimum. However, he declared that it is his considered judgement that at the present time we are below that minimum. Our Navy, he said, may be outclassed by that of other countries, while the Army, though improved in the last year, is relatively weaker when compared with the force of other countries than it was a year ago.

General Craig presented some interesting figures on the annual per capita cost of National Defense to world powers. In the United States, he said, the per capita cost is \$7.19; in Germany, \$10.88; Italy, \$15.97; France, \$18.81; Japan, \$21.86; and Great Britain, \$30.12. Thus, he said, National Defense in the United States is costing each person only the price of a postage stamp a day.

The Chief of Staff expressed a hope for support of the program presented by President Roosevelt for National Defense. The Army items, he said, are few but important. He outlined the necessity for anti-aircraft equipment, jigs, gauges and dies, the establishment of an enlisted reserve, and the making up of deficiencies in ammunition stocks. While these do not fulfill all the Army's needs, he said, they will be of great value in conserving time in those vital first few weeks of an emergency.

Progress has been made, he told his listeners, in modernizing the Army, saying that the Air Corps will reach Baker board strength in two years and, in conjunction with the air elements of the Navy, will give the United States one of the largest and certainly one of the best air fleets in the world. The service still needs, however, he said, semi-automatic rifles, modern artillery, tanks and combat cars, better housing, air fields, and additional officers.

The Army and Navy, he declared, are partners in National Defense. He has found, he said, the closest possible co-operation between the two components; they serve together, train together and are cordial in their personal and official relations.

The General concluded by stating that his 44 years of service and his study of history justifies a reflection that no war from the beginning of wars until the present time, ever has been definitely ended except by the sacrifices and efficiency of the Army on the ground.

Jewish Holiday Leave

The Navy Department this week announced that, "Commanding Officers are authorized to grant leave, at discretion, to men of the Jewish Faith, from noon of Friday, April 15, until midnight of Sunday April 17, with such additional travel time as may be necessary."

"The Jewish Welfare Board will furnish special prayer books for the Seder services and unleavened bread to men of the Jewish Faith for the eight days of Passover; and Commanding Officers are directed to cooperate in facilitating the distribution of these supplies to men of Jewish Faith under their command."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Favors General Pershing Bill

The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Feb. 17 voted to report favorably on a bill introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas to validate payments of some \$19,000 paid to General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, under the law reimbursing officials stationed in foreign countries for loss of pay suffered by differences in exchange.

The law passed a few years ago, shortly after we devaluated the American dollar, provided that American officials stationed in foreign countries would be reimbursed for the difference between their pay and its value in the country in which they were stationed. It applied to all foreign officials, State Department, Commerce, Army, Navy, etc.

Under that Act the disbursing officers have been paying the higher rate to General Pershing who has spent most of his time in Paris as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Recently the Comptroller General held these payments invalid under the theory that General Pershing was not an "American official stationed in a foreign country." The bill voted on favorably by the Senate Committee would validate these payments and authorize future ones. The sum involved is said to be \$19,000.

Committee members agreed that it was the intent of Congress that General Pershing should be entitled to the equalization in the rate of exchange extended to all other American officials in France. The splendid work he has done in connection with the American battle monuments and cemeteries in France has been the subject of considerable comment since their dedication recently and there would be considerable disappointment if he were to be penalized for his work in France.

Troops for Police Duty

Some members of the House committee on the District of Columbia have suggested that in view of the reports of lawlessness in Washington it might be good policy to bring 1,500 soldiers from Ft. Myer, Va., to aid in policing the streets of the Capital. Representative Palmisano, chairman of the committee, however, was quick to oppose such action, asserting that there is no crime wave in the

city and that it would be bad publicity for Washington to bring soldiers to police it.

The chairman might have added, too, that the service and the country, will not approve of the use of Army troops for police duties. It has long been held that policing civilian communities, except under such stringent procedure as martial law, is not within the province of the Army. Of course, if soldiers were to be used they would doubtless do a praiseworthy job.

South American Flight

Six Y1B-17 bombers from Langley Field, Va., landed at Lima, Peru, Thursday afternoon after a 15 hour and 34 minute flight from Miami, Fla. Six hours later five of them were again in the air enroute to Buenos Aires for the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, as president of the Argentine Republic. The sixth plane, piloted by Maj. Vincent J. Meloy, AC, was delayed by propeller trouble and was to take off later.

The first plane arrived at Buenos Aires at 11.10. All five planes that left Lima together arrived safely, with personnel and motors in good condition. They flew over Andes at elevation of 14,000 feet. The plane that was left at Lima left there Friday morning and will probably stay at Santiago over night and then proceed to Buenos Aires.

The flight is under the command of Lt. Col. Robert Olds, whose flagship is No. 10. The other five planes are commanded by Maj. Meloy, Capt. Neil B. Harding, Maj. Caleb V. Haynes, Capt. Archibald Y. Smith and Maj. Harold L. George. The complete list of operating personnel, all from Langley Field, Va., is as follows:

Plane No. 10 (flagship)

Lt. Col. Robert Olds, AC.
Maj. Edwin R. McReynolds, AC.
Capt. Robert B. Williams, AC.
1st Lt. John W. Egan, AC.
1st Lt. Edwin L. Tucker, AC.
Staff Sgt. James J. Boutty.
Pvt. 1st Cl. Archie R. Jester.
Pvt. Joseph H. Walsh.
Pvt. Kenneth E. Trout.

Plane No. 51

Maj. Vincent J. Meloy, AC.
Capt. Alva Harvey, AC.
1st Lt. Frederic E. Glantzberg, AC.
1st Lt. Torgils G. Wold, AC.
Sgt. Jack A. Franske.
Staff Sgt. Henry L. West.
Pvt. 1st Cl. John W. Yankowsky.
Corp. Clarence D. Lake.

Plane No. 52

Capt. Neil B. Harding, AC.
1st Lt. David R. Gibbs, AC.
1st Lt. Ralph E. Koon, AC.
1st Lt. Gerald E. Williams, AC.
Tech. Sgt. Besola Cobb.
Sgt. Lewis Hayduks.
Pvt. 1st Cl. Harold J. Nycum.
Pvt. Frederick W. Woltneck.

Plane No. 80

Maj. Caleb V. Haynes, AC.
1st Lt. Thomas L. Mosley, AC.
1st Lt. Curtis E. Le May, AC.
2nd Lt. Joseph B. Stanley, AC.
Tech. Sgt. Adolph Cattarius.
Staff Sgt. William J. Heldt.
Corp. James E. Sands.
Pvt. 1st Cl. Donald F. Lowney.

Plane No. 83

Capt. Archibald Y. Smith, AC.
Capt. Cornelius W. Conslaud, AC.
1st Lt. Richard S. Freeman, AC.
1st Lt. John A. Samford, AC.
Sgt. George R. Charlton.
Pvt. 1st Cl. Russell E. Junior.
Staff Sgt. Troy V. Martin.
Staff Sgt. Henry P. Hansen.

Plane No. 61

Maj. Harold L. George, AC.
Capt. Darr H. Aikire, AC.
1st Lt. William A. Matheny, AC.
1st Lt. Warren H. Higgins, AC.
Tech. Sgt. Gilbert W. Olson.
Staff Sgt. Everett Kirkpatrick.
Corp. William A. Withers.
Pvt. 1st Cl. Norbert D. Filan.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Lt. Col. George M. Krough, Capt. Charles S. Mudgett, 1st Lt. Alexander J. Stuart, Jr., 2nd Lt. Daniel J. Murphy, 2nd Lt. Norman B. Edwards and 2nd Lt. Charles J. Jeffus joined the Association. Seven members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Maj. Lawrence B. Glasgow, Inf.

General Harbord on Tour

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, left New York, Feb. 11, on a tour of inspection of his company's plants and facilities in Asia and Europe. In Australia he will be the guest of Sir Ernest Fisk, president of the Institution of Radio Engineers, and will address radio and communications experts from many countries who will meet at a World Radio Conference in Sydney.

Inspections of RCA Communications stations in Hawaii, Java, Philippines, China, Japan and other Asiatic countries and of the RCA Victor record plant in Tokyo which manufactures phonograph records for the oriental markets, will be made by General Harbord during the trip. He will return home by way of Moscow and Europe, reaching New York in July.

General Harbord is well known in business and official circles in the Far East and Europe, both through his association with radio as president and later chairman of RCA, and as a result of contacts made there during his long service in the U. S. Army. Following a short period as assistant chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, General Harbord was stationed in the Philippines for almost twelve years, first in command of a cavalry regiment and later as chief of Philippine constabulary. He has also visited Russia, Japan and China.

Candidates For West Point

The following candidates have been designated by the President for the March 1, 1938, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1938.

Robert Spencer Frazier, John Tarleton Agric. College, Stephenville, Tex.
Pvt. John F. Freely, Jr., West Point Prep. School, Camp Dix, N. J.
William Frederick Pitts, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Warren Clay Sleeper, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Stanley L. Wilson, Jr., Westchester Apts., Washington, D. C.

New Army Warrant List

The Warrant Officers' Association, U. S. Army, has issued a new List and Directory as of Feb. 1, 1938. All Army Warrant Officers, active and retired, and Army enlisted men on the eligible list for appointment to warrant grade are included in the volume.

Features of the new edition are the inclusion of an index, separation of the warrant officers into active and retired

lists, and the listing of the non-commissioned officers eligible for appointment. Copies of the directory may be secured from the Association headquarters, P. O. Box 1412, Baltimore, Md., for \$.25.

Knox Medal Award

Chicago, Ill.—At 11:00 a. m. on Thursday, Feb. 3, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the Army Sixth Corps Area, at his headquarters in the New Post Office Building, Chicago, presented the Knox Medal to Sgt. Glen L. Foote, Hq. Battery, Sixth Field Artillery Brigade, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Present at the ceremony was Brig. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, Commanding Ft. Sheridan; Brig. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, Commanding Sixth Field Artillery Brigade; Col. R. M. Danford, Chief of Staff, Sixth Corps Area; 1st Lt. James B. Rankins, Commanding Hq. Battery, 6th Field Artillery Brigade.

The Knox Medal which is highly prized by the personnel of the Army is awarded annually by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for excellence as an enlisted student at The Field Artillery School. Due to the keenness of competition only outstanding accomplishment will bring success.

It is to pay tribute to this accomplishment that the senior officers of the Sixth Corps Area will join in making the award. The award is made to commemorate the memory of General Henry Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery and the first Secretary of War.

Sergeant Foote who is 26 years old was born at Hot Springs, South Dakota. His service record shows. Character—Excellent (the highest given); Efficiency as a soldier—Superior.

Army Blue Uniform Special Evening Dress

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I'M HONORED BY YOUR VISIT, JUDGE. IT WILL BE A PLEASURE TO ENTERTAIN YOU BOTH



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I'M SURE HIS SOLDIERS MUST HAVE LOVED HIM!

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YES, AND WE'VE LEARNED A LOT ABOUT PREPARING TOBACCO, TOO



RIGHT YOU ARE, JUDGE. IT CERTAINLY TOOK THAT PRINCE ALBERT NO-BITE PROCESS TO ASSURE THE EXTRA MILDNESS WE PIPE-SMOKERS APPRECIATE

YES, AND IT TOOK THIS PRINCE ALBERT CRIMP CUT TO ASSURE THE RIGHT PACKING AND DRAWING FOR MELLOW, TASTY SMOKING



SORRY YOU CAN'T STOP LONGER, JUDGE. GOOD LUCK ON YOUR TRIP TO FLORIDA

WELL, COLONEL, YOUR HOSPITALITY IS ONLY EXCEEDED BY YOUR GOOD JUDGMENT ON TOBACCO. HAPPY P.A. SMOKING TILL WE MEET AGAIN!

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Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

USNA Receives Lawrence Portrait

A very valuable oil portrait of Capt. James Lawrence has been presented by Mrs. Albert Gleaves to the Naval Academy and now hangs in Memorial Hall (Bancroft Hall).

Mrs. Gleaves brought the portrait to the Academy and personally presented it to the Superintendent at that time, Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, USN, in the presence of his staff and the Curator of the Museum, Captain Baldrige. In a letter to Mrs. Gleaves Admiral Sellers stated under date of Jan. 14, 1938:

"My dear Mrs. Gleaves:

"I wish to thank you more formally for the gift of the valuable oil portrait, a copy of a French artist, of the Gilbert Stuart painting of James Lawrence, which has been in your family so many years.

"It is most fitting that the location selected for it should be near the position of Perry's flag carrying Lawrence's words, 'Don't Give Up the Ship' when it is remembered that your husband as a young officer wrote a biography of Lawrence whose literary and historic value has only been enhanced by the passage of years."

The position chosen for hanging the portrait in Memorial Hall was on the seaward wall of the hall just below and to the right of Perry's famous battle flag—a scene made familiar to millions in recent Academy screen presentations which the "plebes" face when they swear allegiance to their country as they enter the Navy.

An identification label some distance below the portrait but at the height of the eyes making it easy to read bears the following legend:

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE, U. S. NAVY
BORN 1781—DIED 1813
MORTALLY WOUNDED WHILE IN COMMAND OF U. S. S. CHESAPEAKE
IN ACTION AGAINST
H. M. S. SHANNON
HIS DYING WORDS "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP"
PRESENTED BY EVELINA HEAP
GLEAVES IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND

ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. NAVY
1856-1937
COMMANDED CRUISER AND TRANSPORT
FORCE DURING THE WORLD WAR
AUTHOR OF "JAMES LAWRENCE"—1904

When one recalls the reference made by Admiral Sellers to the authorship of "James Lawrence" and notes the location of the Lawrence portrait the significance of the site chosen for the picture becomes apparent.

Mrs. Gleaves is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. Van Metre, wife of Capt. Thomas E. Van Metre, USN, in Ft. Severn, Annapolis. Mrs. Gleaves is a member of two well known Navy families being a Heap and a collateral descendant of the first Commodore David Porter, that early American naval hero having been her great uncle. From Mrs. Gleaves comes the history of the oil portrait just presented to the Naval Academy, which follows:

"Lawrence's portrait was bought at a sale in New York City many years ago by Rear Admiral J. A. W. Nicholson (known in the Navy as 'War Horse' Nicholson as he gained that sobriquet by his definition of 'hors de combat' when a midshipman). On the back of the portrait was written: 'By a French artist.'

"There are only five portraits in existence of Lawrence—two by Gilbert Stuart, one with two epaulettes and one with the one. This portrait (her gift) is copied with the two (epaulettes).

"When Admiral Gleaves was a young officer, my cousin (the widow of Admiral Nicholson) showed my husband a letter written by my grandmother, Margaret Porter Heap, to her father-in-law saying: 'We hear that the Chesapeake has been captured, we knew then that our dear friend James Lawrence is dead.' Dr. and Mrs. Heap were stationed at the Boston Navy Yard when Lawrence sailed.

"This letter inspired my husband (then a Lieutenant Commander to write the life of James Lawrence and when it was published Mrs. Nicholson gave him the picture."

At the time "James Lawrence" was being written the late Admiral Gleaves was in command of the Mayflower which had been designated by the Navy Department as the Presidential despatch vessel, Theodore Roosevelt then being in

the White House. One day Gleaves and Roosevelt, the latter of course well known as an authoritative writer of the Navy's part in the War of 1812, were talking of our early naval history. Gleaves mentioned to the President his forthcoming book and remarked "But Mr. President you and I don't agree about Lawrence" and Roosevelt replied "We don't have to." The President, however, became very much interested in young Gleaves' biography and was most helpful in getting Putnams' to publish the book.

The last active duty of Admiral Gleaves was at the Boston Navy Yard and this Lawrence portrait hung in the dining room where Lawrence took his last meal ashore.

Marine Corps Selection

(Continued from First Page)

Guam.

1st Lt. Harlan C. Cooper, Quantico.
1st Lt. Robert E. Fojt, San Diego.
1st Lt. Billy W. King, USS Oklahama.
1st Lt. George R. E. Shell, Quantico.
1st Lt. James H. Brower, San Diego.
1st Lt. John B. Hendry, San Diego.
1st Lt. Frederick B. Winfree, N. A. S., San Diego.
1st Lt. Samuel D. Puller, USS Taylor.
1st Lt. Ernest R. West, N. A. S., San Diego.
1st Lt. Roger W. Beadle, American Embassy, Peiping.
1st Lt. Robert R. Porter, N. A. S., San Diego.
1st Lt. Ellsworth N. Murray, USS Tennessee.
1st Lt. Howard J. Turtton, Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
1st Lt. Thomas J. Colley, Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
1st Lt. Walter Asmuth, Jr., San Francisco.
1st Lt. Alpha L. Bowser, Jr., USS Nevada.
1st Lt. Marvin T. Starr, USS New Mexico.
1st Lt. George Corson, American Embassy, Peiping.
1st Lt. Julian G. Humiston, New York.
1st Lt. William K. Enright, USS Saratoga.
1st Lt. Harvey C. Tschirgl, Shanghai.
1st Lt. Marion A. Fawcett, Portsmouth, N. H.
1st Lt. Robert O. Blason, N. A. S., San Diego.

USNA Prize Winners

Annapolis, Md.—Midshipman William John Schlacks, Jr., First Class, has been declared winner of the Class of 1928 award. This award consists of a wrist watch and is presented to that midshipman of the graduating class who, by his spirit and character while serving on the "B" Squad, has done the most to promote football at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman John Edgar Hausman, First Class, has been declared the winner of the Military Order of Foreign Wars Prize. This prize consists of a wrist watch and is presented each year by the Military Order of Foreign Wars to the midshipman of the graduating class who stands highest for the course in the Department of Mathematics.

Midshipman Paul Erdman Becker, Jr., First Class, has been declared the winner of The Hon. David I. Walsh, U. S. Senate, Prize. The nature of this prize will not be determined until a later date. The prize is presented each year to the graduating midshipman who stands first for the course in military law.

Midshipman Jackson Hunter Raymer, First Class, whose home address is Los Angeles, California, has been declared the winner of the Comdr. James Edward Palmer Prize. This prize consists of a wrist watch and is presented each year to the midshipman of the graduating class who is declared the most proficient in practical steam engineering.

These prizes will be presented at the Presentation of Prizes and Awards Dress Parade during June Week.

Navy Band Leader

Representative Sutphin has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which provides for the promotion of Lt. Charles Benter, whose rank is fixed by an act of Congress, to the rank of lieutenant commander, with pay and allowances of a lieutenant commander and retirement privileges of the same rank.

Naval Construction Bill

The prospect of the United States building a Navy large enough to defend both the Atlantic and Pacific coastlines at the same time was envisaged this week by the Administration as hearings on the naval building program dragged through a third week.

Following close on the presentation of a statement of fundamental naval policy, submitted by Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, after consultation with President Roosevelt, in which the doctrine of two ocean defense is laid down, the President spoke out in the same vein at his press conference Tuesday.

Asked if he were opposed to an increase in Japan's naval ratio to this country, the President made the statement that experts on national defense are generally agreed that the United States must have a Navy adequate to protect both coasts at the same time as attacks might come simultaneously from two directions.

The declaration of naval policy which Representative Vinson presented will be offered by him as an amendment to the naval expansion bill on which hearings are being held. The naval chairman declined to state whether or not the policy has the approval of the President but it is generally believed to have originated in the Administration. The text of the policy statement is as follows:

It is declared to be the fundamental naval policy of the United States to maintain an adequate navy in sufficient strength to guard the continental United States by affording naval protection to the coast line, in both oceans at one and the same time; to protect the Panama Canal, Alaska, Hawaii and our insular possessions; to protect our commerce and citizens abroad; to maintain a navy in sufficient strength to guarantee our national security, but not for aggression; to insure our national integrity, and to support our national policies.

It is further declared to be the policy of the United States that an adequate naval defense means not only the protection of our continental coast line, the Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii and our insular possessions, but also a defense that will keep any potential enemy away from our shores.

The United States looks with apprehension and with disfavor to the general increase in naval building throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can reduce its naval armament without jeopardizing its national security, except by common agreement.

That, in the event of international agreement for the further limitations of naval armament to which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend so much of its naval construction as has been authorized, as may be necessary to bring the naval armament of the United States within the limitations so agreed upon, except that such suspension shall not apply to vessels actually under construction on the date of the passage of this act.

The statement was drafted, it is considered, as an answer to critics of the program who contend that an increase is

not necessary for defense of our shores and claim that the enlarged Navy is to be used for aggression. This has been the principal theme of the opposition and it has been coupled with demands that Congress determine and lay down a national defense policy before acting on the bill. By decreeing that the Navy is not to be used for aggression but should be maintained in sufficient strength to afford naval protection to both coasts at one and the same time, the policy declaration is a reply to both these arguments.

The Navy contemplated under the new program, however, would not be sufficient to defend both coasts at the same time, and Admiral Leahy testified that a Navy twice this size would be necessary for this purpose as he is emphatically opposed to separating the present or the proposed Fleet. Citing this, opponents of the bill contend that the two Fleet argument for naval expansion is merely a "camouflage" for the bill.

Another criticism has been heard of the policy proposal. That is, that naval policy must follow the Nation's foreign policy and that while Congress might declare what our foreign policy is, naval policy should not be "frozen" into law while foreign policy is in the hands of the President. In answer to this, it is contended that the statement of naval policy proposed is broad enough to take care of most any change in foreign policy that might be laid down.

Following this move on the part of the Administration to refute the opposition's (Please turn to Page 537)



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— But Buick actually lists at lower figures than do some sixes!

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"Better buy Buick!"

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1938

"Our nation is able to afford a suitable Army and a suitable Navy. Fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard."—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

REPRESENTATIVE VINSON, CHAIRMAN of the House Naval Committee, wants two Fleets, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific. He is modest, for we know of a proposal to supply the country with five of these organizations, three in active service operating about Hawaii, the Panama Canal, and the Atlantic, and two in reserve on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The Vinson proposal is endorsed by the Navy Department, and the President has indicated he looks upon it with favor. We do not believe the proposal will be enacted, or, if enacted, that it will be more than a mere authority which will not be exercised in our time. Rather must it be looked upon as an answer to the charge that the United States is in agreement with Great Britain whereby the former will maintain its Fleet in the Pacific leaving to Great Britain protection of our territory bordering upon and interests in the Atlantic. There is no doubt the American people could create an Atlantic Fleet if it were considered desirable to do so. If they were willing to bear the burden of taxation, they could have half a dozen of them. But the fact should not be lost sight of that our people have fits of extravagance and economy, and if they came to the conclusion that our Navy was topheavy or preparing for aggression, they would not hesitate to cut it down even below that which the national safety requires. This was the case following the Civil War and the World War, and what happened in those times may happen again. From a strategical point of view, in case of war the first move which our naval experts would make would be to consolidate the scattered units of the Navy, and, with overwhelming superiority, seek out the enemy's sea force and destroy it. This would take time, and before concentration occurred the enemy might seize the opportunity to beat us in detail. What the bulk of the Navy wants is a powerful, yet economical, Fleet which can search out the enemy, and give him battle, leaving to a well equipped Army the task of taking care of the enemy's army and protecting our territory and naval bases. From that policy the country should not depart.

At LAST LEGISLATIVE ACTION is underway to empower the Army to use the strong potential reserve represented in the trained regular enlisted men who each year terminate their enlistments and return to civil life. The United States is the only great power that does not utilize the force thus represented. Since the World War our trained enlisted men have gone back to civil life with no further affiliation with the services and the War Department with no means of locating them and getting them back into the service during those first critical days of an emergency when trained men are at a premium. Now the House Military Committee, on the recommendation of the President, Secretary of War Woodring, and General Malin Craig, has reported out a bill authorizing the establishment of a Regular Army Reserve. This force would be composed of ex-regulars, selected from among young, physically fit and unencumbered men whose enlistments in the Regular service have expired and who volunteer to enroll for four additional years in the reserve. As the committee was told, not every discharged man would be offered the opportunity of enrollment, only those especially selected. Enrollment entails no duties except to be called to active service in a regular army unit in time of an emergency. Each enrollee would be paid \$24 a year and, if called to active duty, an additional sum equal to \$3.00 a month for each month in the reserves up to a maximum of \$150. Such an organization would be welcomed by the regular enlisted man who would be glad to retain his association with the service after his return to civil life and who would welcome the opportunity, if an emergency should come, of returning to duty with his regular outfit with whose personnel, equipment and traditions he is familiar. Doubtless, even without the reserve, ex-enlisted men would return to the service in time of emergency, but by enrolling them in the organization, their return could be made orderly on M-day, their places would be waiting for them, and the government could plan for their use. The country, the Department and the men will approve of the plan.

Service Humor

A Real Need

Representative Bloom of New York urges creation of a Podiatry Corps for the services. But what we would like to see established is some agency which could help us foot our bills.

—Contributed, H. E. S.

He Learns Rapidly

"Our grocer was telling me about missing a question in his favorite magazine's current affairs quiz this month. He put down Stephen Spender, the English poet, as a member of the Roosevelt administration."

—Contributed.

Not Positive

About five in the morning the good wife was awakened by a pounding on the front door. She went to the window and called:

"What's the matter?"

"I've got Ben," a voice replied. "He's drunk again."

"Are you sure?"

"No, I'm not positive, but he's been carrying a manhole cover around for the past two hours and swears he's going to play it on the phonograph."

—American Legion Monthly.

Odd

"Do you know that sailors in the Navy always eat more than the officers?"

"Why is that?"

"There are more of them."

—Great Jokes Bulletin.

Necessary

Traveler—"What's the use of having a time-table if your trains don't run to it?"

Porter—"Now you're all excited. How could you tell they were runnin' late if you didn't have a time-table?"

Bamboo Breezes.

No Error

Sea2c (loading stores) — "Hey Coxswain, are you sure you got my name down as Simpson?"

Cox'n:—"Sure I have. What about it?"

Sea2c—"Nothing—I thought maybe you thought I was Sampson."

—Yarn.

Like a Soldier

Junior was having a reading lesson and came to the word "earth" which he couldn't pronounce. To help him, the teacher said:—"What do you live on?"

Junior (looking embarrassed for a moment, then)—"Beans!"

—5th Corps Area News.

Better Served

An Officer called upon a fat soldier to rise and explain the solution of a problem. The fat one rose, spluttered for a moment or two, and then said the problem was too deep for him. He begged to be excused.

"You seem to be better fed than taught," said the Officer.

"Yes, sir," replied the fat candidate.

"You teach me, but I feed myself."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Remember your comrades, send your jokes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Humor Editor for all to read.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

C. M. B., Jr.—It is presumed that you wish to become a naval architect in the United States Navy. In order that you may become a naval architect, you must be a graduate of the Naval Academy, and stand well up in your class. Following this you request to be sent to Michigan Institute of Technology, or some other ranking technical school, there you receive post-graduate work in naval architecture and are then commissioned in the Construction Corps of the Navy. If you intend to follow civilian naval architecture, you should enroll in one of the accredited technical schools, prospectuses of which you can obtain by writing to the individual schools.

M. F. N.—You should write to the Veterans Administration in Washington, outlining the case to which you refer. As yet no legislation has been passed authorizing pensions for widows of World War Veterans.

A. J. S.—A bill has been introduced to allow enlisted men double time for service overseas during the World War.

J. T. D. A.—There are no enlisted men on duty with the staffs of Military Attaches in foreign countries.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, is expected to leave Washington next Monday to inspect Ft. Snelling, Minn., and the ROTC unit at the University of Minnesota. He will return to Washington on Feb. 24 or 25.

20 Years Ago

In addition to his numerous other duties, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt is trying to find a list of names of birds in order to provide names for the new fleet of mine sweepers.

30 Years Ago

1st Lt. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf., was granted permission to visit China and Japan, his visit to terminate on the arrival at Nagasaki, Japan, of the transport due there April 20, he will join his regiment on board en route to the United States.

50 Years Ago

The Howell automatic torpedo was sunk at the dock in Newport on Feb. 10, by the crush of ice. Divers have been secured, and it is hoped to get her up before she is much damaged.

70 Years Ago

Up to the time of our going to press, nothing had been heard of the Maumee, Lieutenant Commander Cushing, which sailed from Hampton Roads in November last for the Asiatic Squadron, and was to have stopped at Rio De Janeiro.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Andrew Moses, USA, from Hawaiian Dept., to Hdq. 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., pending retirement. Mail Honolulu, Mar. 16, 1938.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. John F. Curry, AC, relieved from GSC, from Washington, D. C., Mar. 1, 1938, to Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y.
Col. Lewis H. Watkins (CE), relieved GSC; from Washington, D. C., May 14, 1938, to duty as dist. engineer, Jacksonville Dist., Jacksonville, Fla.
Col. Charles A. Hunt (Inf.), relieved from GSC, from Washington, D. C., May 15, 1938, to 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine.
Col. William W. West (Cav.), rel. from GSC, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, July 16, 1938, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Lt. Col. Pearson Menoher (Cav.), rel. from GSC, from Boston, Mass., June 30, 1938, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex. Sail for S. F., July 15.
Lt. Col. John B. Coulter (Cav.), rel. from GSC, from Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1938, to 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kan.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG.
Capt. David S. McLean, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1938, to duty in office of JAG, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Col. Olan C. Aleshire, is retired for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1938.
The following from Hawaiian Dept. to duty as asst. QM at station indicated: Maj. Howard E. MacKirdy (CAC), Ft. Knox, Ky., Maj. Myron W. Tupper, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. Hubert W. Keith, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., June 23, 1938.
Capt. Ernest A. DeWitt, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, assigned add. duty Co. A, 54th QM Regt., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. George M. Mayer, from Ft. Myer, Va., to San Juan, Puerto Rico. Sail N. Y., June 21, 1938.
Capt. Emil F. Kollmer (FA), from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail N. Y. June 10.
Capt. Richard T. Bennison, from Ann Arbor, Mich., June 30, 1938, to staff QM Motor Transport School, Holabird QM Depot, Balto., Md.
Capt. Bruno W. Brooks, prior orders revoked. From Philippine Dept. to duty as staff QM Motor Transport School, Holabird QM Depot, Balto., Md.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES E. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Col. James F. Johnson, is retired for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1938.
Capt. James P. Cooney, from West Point, N. Y., June 30, 1938, to Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C.
The following from station specified to Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., for course of instruction, sail S. F. July 30:
1st Lt. Donald E. Carle, San Francisco, Calif.
1st Lt. Harold R. Carter, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
1st Lt. T. Donald McCarthy, Ft. McDowell, Calif.
1st Lt. George J. Matt, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
1st Lt. Jay J. Palmer, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
1st Lt. Byron E. Pollock, El Paso, Texas.

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1st Lt. Francis E. Viglione, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.
1st Lt. Claude B. White, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.
1st Lt. Clark B. Williams, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
1st Lt. George Zalkan, Ft. Worden, Wash.
Following from station specified to Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1938, for course of instruction:
Capt. Alfred A. Grebe, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. William D. Willis, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. Erling S. Fugle, Ft. Meade, S. D.
Capt. Elmer D. Gay, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Capt. Paul A. Paden, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. Robert J. Hoagland, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. Joseph W. Batch, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
1st Lt. Joseph E. Cannon, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.
1st Lt. Frank R. Drake, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.
1st Lt. David Fisher, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
1st Lt. Charles H. Gingles, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. Henry M. Greenleaf, Ft. Banks, Mass.
1st Lt. Romeyn J. Healy, jr., Ft. Thomas, Ky.
1st Lt. Eugene R. Inwood, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
1st Lt. Robert R. Kelley, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.
1st Lt. Henry A. Kind, Ft. Williams, Me.
1st Lt. Albert W. Kuske, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. Louis S. Leland, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
1st Lt. Earl C. Lowry, Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Lt. John R. McGraw, Ft. McKinley, Me.
1st Lt. Patrick I. McShane, General Dispensary, United States Army, Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. Philip W. Mallory, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1st Lt. Richard P. Mason, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. Henry G. Moehring, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
1st Lt. Leon J. Numainville, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. Walter J. Reedy, Ft. Jay, N. Y.
1st Lt. James B. Scaman, Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Daniel J. Sheehan, Ft. Adams, R. I.
1st Lt. John H. Taber, Camp Dix, N. J.
1st Lt. Henry C. Vedder, Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, Md.
1st Lt. John R. Woodruff, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
1st Lt. Paul O. Wells, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Dental Corps

1st Lt. Col. Lowell B. Wright, from West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10, 1938.

Veterinary Corps

1st Lt. Donald C. Kelley, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to attend Army Veterinary School, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1938.
1st Lt. Thomas C. Jones, from the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to attend Army Veterinary School. Sail S. F. July 30, 1938.

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Thomas G. Williams, retired for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1938.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Maj. Harry Foster, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 21, 1938.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Lt. Col. Paul A. Hodgson, from Kansas City, Mo., to Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 1, 1938, as instructor.
Maj. Albert C. Lieber, jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to be asst. dist. engr., Washington, D. C.
Capt. Kenner F. Hertford, from Jacksonville, Fla., March 20, to duty with American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Garrison H. Davidson, from West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10, 1938.
Capt. Charles W. Stewart, jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as instructor.
The following from Hawaiian Dept., to Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as instructor: Capt. Clifton T. Hunt, Capt. Herbert D. Vogel.
1st Lt. Paul F. Yount, from West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10, 1938.
1st Lt. Samuel R. Browning, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1938, to be asst. dist. engr., Savannah, Ga.
2nd Lt. John M. Cromelin, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to be asst. dist. engr., San Francisco, Calif.
(Please turn to Page 534)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

February 10, 1938

Capt. Alva D. Bernhard, det. chief of staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Scg. Force, June; to command Langley.

Capt. William J. Giles, det. chief of staff, Cdt. 13th Nav. Dist., on or before June 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Frank J. Lowry, det. Tuscaloosa, March 10; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Volney O. Clark, det. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., San Francisco, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. George C. Cummings, det. New York, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Dashiell, det. Mississippi, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth M. Hoeffel, det. Lexington, May 4; to NYd., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Jenkins, det. Maryland, April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Edward F. McCartin, det. Trever; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. John Meyer, det. NYd., Puget Sound, Wash., in Feb.; to Cuyama as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph A. Ofstie, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in Feb.; to cfo Enterprise and on bd. as nav. off. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Adolph P. Schneider, det. cfo USS Enterprise, Feb.; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. William N. Thornton, det. CO, Simpson, June 4; to Norfolk NYd.

Lt. Comdr. John N. Walton, det. Minneapolis, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Daniel F. Worth, jr., det. Office

of Nav. Insp. of Ord., Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, May; to command Monaghan.

Lt. Erasmus W. Armentrout, jr., det. Saratoga, June 1; to instn. Nav. War College.
Lt. Max H. Bailey, det. Oklahoma, May 13; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.
(Please turn to Page 530)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

February 14, 1938

Maj. Edwin J. Mund, AQM, March 1, det. 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., delay to March 28.

Maj. Jacob M. Pearce, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., to 15th Battalion, FMCR, Galveston.

Maj. Frank S. Gilman, orders Jan. 21, det. this officer from MD, Idaho, to 15th Bn., FMCR, Galveston, revoked.

Capt. Carl S. Schmidt, April 1, det. MB, Parris Island, and ordered to his home to retire June 1.

Capt. Frank J. Uhlig, Mar. 1, det. MB, NYd., Mare Island, and ordered to his home to retire on May 1.

Capt. William P. Battell, April 1, det. MB, Quantico, to MD, Arkansas.

1st Lt. Edward H. Forney, jr., April 5, det. MD, Arkansas, to 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico.

1st Lt. Walter Asmuth, jr., 2nd Lt. Frederick A. Ramsey, jr., 2nd Lt. William N. McGill, Orders to Dept. of Pacific modified, assigned these officers to temporary duty with Second Mar. Brig. Assigned to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, as of date arrival 2nd Brig. in Hawaii.

2nd Lt. Wade H. Britt, jr., April 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to MB, NAS, Pensacola.

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FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

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1 France: Modern Tactical Doctrine—
The French tactical doctrine of today is based on their experiences during the World War. The tremendous defensive power of automatic weapons made a great impression on the French during the Battle of the Frontiers in 1914; these early impressions are still governing the French attitude of today, in spite of new developments such as the modern tank which is invulnerable to machine guns.

They have concluded from their war experiences that decisive results can only be secured by the offensive but that it will only be successful if certain precautions are applied which were neglected during the Battle of the Frontiers. The first requirement is a determined and strict centralized control. Corps are advanced from phase line to phase line, and the Army, as well as the Corps appear to interfere in the prerogatives of lower headquarters; for example, corps headquarters may determine the number of battalions in the front line in both attack and defense.

Great emphasis is placed in all situations upon security of the flanks; at times disproportionately large forces may be used for this purpose; the tank menace has of course increased this worry about the flanks.

This concept has led to a disapproval of the advance of individual units beyond the general line; according to French doctrine this usually results in disaster.

"Tactical Prudence" is a distinguishing feature of French thought, in contradistinction to the demand for "Strategic Audacity" in large scale operations. Nothing is to be left to chance. This principle is followed in the development of all phases of the attack.

The division begins its approach march and development as it enters the range of medium artillery, at least 12,000 to 15,000 yards from the enemy; first it is no more than an avoidance of danger spots; then, as the advance continues it becomes more and more a development of march columns, so that by the time the force meets the enemy it is practically deployed; throughout this development phase there are constant precautions against aviation and tank attack.

In accordance with the characteristic logic of the French, all phases of tactics have been developed and incorporated into a "system"; thus the attack is divided into a number of distinct phases. There is the "prise de contact," or the reconnaissance phase, the "engagement," or the holding attack, the "attaque," or the main attack, and finally the "achèvement du combat" or the exploitation. This division into phases illustrates one of the peculiarities of French tactics.

If the advance guards meet the enemy, then the first phase, the "prise de contact" begins. The advance guard halts the hostile advance, maintains close contact with the enemy, clarifies the situation and gives the commander adequate data on which to base his decision, as far as this is possible through terrestrial means of observation. The frequent use of tanks is interesting, which are employed in this phase to make tentative thrusts against the enemy.

In recent maneuvers, the next phase, the "engagement," was frequently omitted. On the first day the advance guards, acting aggressively, were able to drive the enemy back to his main line of resistance and this was attacked as early as dawn of the next day. The new edition of the French Field Service Regulations (*Instruction sur l'emploi tactique des grandes Unités*, 12 August 1936) has retained the "engagement" phase; this type of action will probably be included in their operations against a hostile position. The "engagement" phase is executed in the form of a reconnaissance in force by one or two battalions with artillery support, in each division zone of action. The purposes are: reconnaissance, locating hostile weakness or gaining a more favorable line of departure. This phase is also to gain time during which necessary supplies of ammunition are to be brought up; this, however, may delay the

attack by at least one day. The modern tendency of using mechanized forces in order to hasten the entire attack procedure may of course assist in future actions in eliminating this phase of the attack.

The real attack is set for dawn as a matter of principle. According to French ideas, an infantry attack can be executed only if supported by tanks; these elements of the division which lack tank support will be carried by the momentum of the main-attack. Except in secondary theaters, it is not believed that a French division will ever go into action in the future without the support of tanks.

Fundamentally the French desire the employment of masses of artillery. The artillery supporting the main attack of a division will practically always be reinforced by at least one extra regiment and, correspondingly, the principal efforts of the corps and army will be strongly reinforced with artillery.

Another characteristic of French tactics is that in the corps all (usually three) divisions are employed abreast and in each division all three infantry regiments are in line. This results in neither the corps nor division possessing any sizable reserves. Larger reserves are available to the army commander. However, the divisions are echeloned in depth, and the mixing of units by committing reserves of another organization is obviated.

The attack itself is conducted from phase line to phase line. These are determined by the requirements of the artillery and the tanks. The infantry uses them to consolidate and reorganize; it is constantly on the alert for counterattacks.

Supposedly protected against all possible accidents the attack advances with massive force—in reality an alternating play between the offensive and the defensive. As soon as the hostile main position has been overcome, an immediate exploitation is resorted to. The French believe that tank masses, to be used like the cavalry masses in former days, are to pursue with such aggressiveness that the enemy will not succeed in reforming and offering a determined defense, unless he has made advance provisions for such action.

In connection with this apparently schematic type of attack, it must be mentioned that the French have attempted to hasten the entire process; they believe that their new type "D" tank will enable them to effect this acceleration.

As to French principles of the defense, the defensive system is organized in great depth so that the attack will gradually slow up and ultimately become exhausted. The defensive position is divided into the battle position and the outpost position, but if the situation permits it, units of the combined arms will operate far to the front. For this purpose, they employ reconnaissance detachments reinforced by motorized infantry, or, as in the maneuvers of 1936, cavalry brigades; this "long range security" is considered particularly important in view of the tank menace.

The outpost line is organized into a line of observation and an outpost line of resistance; their mission in all cases is clearly determined; there are cases when the outposts will have to be sacrificed.

The battle position is organized into a main line of resistance (*ligne principale*), the support line (*ligne des soutiens*), and the regimental reserve line (*ligne d'arrêt*). This last organized line is a peculiarity of the French tactics. Its purpose is to halt the further advance of an enemy who might have penetrated into the battle position. It is well supplied

with machine guns. It may provide an unpleasant surprise to the invader who has already considered the battle as won. Of course, these so-called lines are not really lines but a series of mutually supporting strong points adapted to the terrain.

The French defensive appears to frown at a "flexible form" of defense for the corps and the divisions and for the lower echelons of command. Every unit and every man must remain in the position to the bitter end, unless he receives orders to the contrary.

A peculiarity of French tactics is the grouping of their artillery, which is the same for the attack as for the defense. The various battle missions are assigned to the various types of artillery. Beginning with the division, the organization of the artillery is as follows: The division artillery furnishes each infantry regiment one artillery battalion for direct support; the medium artillery (155-mm) remains under the control of the division commander, to be used as his means of controlling the battle. Counter-battery is a mission of the corps artillery (4 battalions of 105-mm and 155-mm guns); interdiction is the task of the army artillery. Occasionally one or the other may be used to support each other, but in principle this distinct delineation applies.

As regards tank employment, new battle tactics are being developed in connection with the employment of the new "D" type tank; these are to remain, like artillery, under the control of higher headquarters and are to precede the infantry accompanying tanks (Renault).

Corps aviation is closely coordinated with the ground forces. This is not an exceptional employment.

To summarize: The French plan on executing their attack with great caution but with tremendous power; the power of the defensive is no longer rated as great as it was formerly in view of recent developments in tanks and in spite of the increasing effectiveness of anti-tank measures.

(Militär-Wochenblatt)

2 Germany: Notes on the Maneuvers of 1937—Major-General Temperley, of the British Army, observed the German Army in the recent Fall maneuvers of 1937; the views of the well-known British observer are interesting as an index of the high combat efficiency of the German Army, achieved since 1933, when the military restrictions of the Versailles treaty were ignored.

The scale of the maneuvers was the greatest since the war, three Army Corps consisting of eight divisions and an armored division as well as a large Air Force contingent and naval units on both sides being engaged. For the first time the German High Command has tested the three Services in combination and has been confronted with the very delicate and difficult problems that arise in such conditions.

The German Army, like the Air Force, is a very young Service.

The consequence, as I see it, was that they decided to produce their 36 divisions at the maximum speed and, in doing so, to sacrifice temporarily some of their plans for mechanization. Today, therefore, we see their divisions on a horse-transport basis and not differing noticeably in organization from the division at the end of the war, except for the introduction of anti-tank guns on a large scale and a mechanized divisional reconnaissance group. The latter is the product of progressive thought, which I could wish we had persevered with.

The appearance of air forces has complicated the problem of command in all countries. Germany has taken the bold step of vesting the supreme command of the armed forces in Field Marshal von Blomberg, who is also Defence Minister.

This at once gets rid of all the problems which with us can only be solved by coordination and by compromise.

The crucial point was of course the Air Force. All three Commanders naturally had different ideas as to its employment, but the proportion to be allotted to the Army as well as that which was to remain under the control of the Air Force was fixed daily by the decisions of the Supreme Command.

The infantry had done a lot of hard marching, and looked fine-drawn and at times weary, but their spirit never flagged. The continental custom of billeting outside the tactical area did much to conserve the energy of the troops and protect them from the elements.

I watched at close quarters the infantry of one division attack. They moved widely dispersed, the frontages being greater than last year. Every advantage that the ground offered was exploited, and the leadership of the section and platoon commanders was definitely good. They advanced in broad daylight, as other armies do at manoeuvres, against heavy machine-gun fire, but the umpires ruthlessly put large numbers out of action—and, contrary to our practice, they frequently had to remain "casualties" for a day or more.

Their defensive positions hardly seemed organized in such depth as ours, and the proportion of troops in reserve seemed less, both in small and large formations. The Blue Commander had committed the whole of his five divisions on the second day. It was interesting to note that they believed in having the regimental (corresponding to our brigade) command posts well forward within 1,000 yards of the front line, where a good view could be obtained of their sector of the position.

Anti-tank guns were to be seen everywhere. It would, I think, be very difficult to catch any German formation unprotected by these weapons. The feeling seemed to be that, for the time being at any rate, the anti-tank gun had largely neutralised the tank menace. This view is, of course, without prejudice to further tank developments. The blocking of roads to prevent the advance of tanks was realistic. The infantry thought nothing of felling 30 yards of pine trees across a road to ensure their security.

So far as tanks were concerned, I saw three models. The original type is a four-ton tank with two machine guns; a later development is a heavier type armed with a gun and a machine gun, weighing perhaps eight tons. I also saw six of a still heavier design, possibly 11-12 tons, mounting a short howitzer or mortar, presumably for close support in a tank attack to engage the hostile anti-tank guns.

The early four-ton type appears not to have given entirely satisfactory results in Spain and will perhaps be replaced. I saw no medium tanks, as we understand the word. On the last day of the manoeuvres there was a somewhat spectacular attack of 600 tanks on a broad front in order that Signor Mussolini might be shown something of Germany's armoured vehicles. The woods and lakes forced the tanks into a pocket and, in the face of the large number of anti-tank guns in position, the attack could hardly have succeeded. But it was not intended as a serious tactical operation.

It is difficult to estimate the efficiency of the German tanks without seeing their gunnery, knowing the resistance of armor and studying their tactics.

I did not see a great deal of their air force, but was told that, during the early part of the manoeuvres, they were engaged in fighting for air superiority and in bombing distant objectives. On the other hand one could not fail to be struck by the immense amount of low-flying aircraft.

(Continued on next Page)

Foreign Military News Digest

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tacks carried out against hostile troops and artillery. It far exceeds anything that we are accustomed to see at our maneuvers and it is evidently a role in which their air force will play a considerable part in war.

They certainly got a very warm reception from the small calibre anti-aircraft guns and the infantry machine guns. I should have expected the casualties to be very heavy. About 200 Blue aeroplanes were engaged in low-flying attacks on the last day of the manoeuvres. But this, like the tank attack, was intended as a spectacle.

The anti-aircraft equipment is on a lavish scale. It forms an integral part of the air force. There are three calibres of guns, 88 mm. (about 3.2 in.) with a "ceiling" of 36,000 ft., a 37 mm. and a 22 mm. to deal with low-flying aircraft. The latter can also be used as an anti-tank gun.

One cannot fail, after spending some days with an army, to retain some very definite, if tentative, impressions of the quality of the men and the material. On the human side, the spirit and earnestness of the officers and men was striking. They are strengthened by the knowledge that from the Führer downwards the population is heart and soul with the army. The enthusiastic welcome given to it in the towns and villages shows the obvious pride of the people in their soldiers. Whatever sacrifices are demanded they will certainly be accepted and whoever goes short, it will not be the army.

With the introduction of two years' service a year ago the two classes serving must be more than sufficient for the 36 Divisions. There are apparently several Landwehr divisions in existence and those at manoeuvres were filled with young soldiers, which may absorb some of the surplus.

(Daily Telegraph)

Japan: Orientations of Sea Power—

Sea power is the real foundation which underlies some of the greatest events of our times. The phenomenal rise of Japan from tribal feudalism to a position which enables her to defy world opinion is due to sea power. Japan's maritime strength has been a steady, consistent, ordered advance, the concrete expression of a united patriotic national will which has triumphed over all differences of party or class or clan. The Japanese Navy is the material manifestation at sea of the spirit of Japan.

How this power came to Japan is one of the ironies of history. Japan was for all practical purposes a closed country. The Japanese were satisfied with their own national life and were determined to avoid all traffic with other countries.

Unfortunately for this happy privacy, other countries were determined to have traffic with Japan.

If they could have foreseen the momentous results of their action they might have hesitated before they raised from slumber a race which has since set them, and the rest of the world, problems which have not yet been solved. The leaders of Japan realized almost at once their own helplessness. Instead of giving way to anger and resentment, they applied themselves with a grim, earnest determination to learn all that the West knew. Mass-production was copied from the U.S.A. German officers trained a nation of patriotic conscripts with bushido as their inspiration. British naval officers laid the foundations of the navy which a generation later was to crush the sea strength of a first-class European Power.

At first there was some popular resentment, expressed by riots, against foreigners, and Kagoshima was shelled in 1863. The next year British, Dutch and French bombarded Shimonoseki. For about ten years British and French troops were stationed in Japan. Whatever the ethics of Western penetration might have been, the methods used to effect it drove the appreciation of sea power firmly into the mind of a race with a very tenacious memory.

The potentialities of sea power were grasped by the Japanese as eagerly as they adopted other Western ideas. In

1873 Commander Archibald Douglas led a naval mission to Japan. The first steam warship constructed in the country appeared in 1866. An ironclad was bought from Great Britain in 1878. In the same year a cruiser built in Japan and manned entirely by Japanese visited European waters.

In 1894 war broke out with China over Korea. At the battle of Yalu the Chinese fleet was beaten and the survivors took refuge in Wei-hai-wel.

The growing sea power of Japan won her the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902. This was a tremendous compliment to Japanese pride. That this reputation was not undeserved was shown when the Russian fleet was smashed at Tsushima in 1905. At the Peace of Portsmouth (U.S.A.) Japan got a firmer hold on the mainland. This was increased in 1914 when Kiaochow fell.

At the end of the Great War Japanese naval prestige had never stood higher.

The first set-back came when the Washington Treaty placed Japan in a position of permanent inferiority. The second blow was the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Japan turned to her fighting forces. They had never been beaten. Japan was tired of lectures.

Recent events are known, but it is not always realized how Japan has increased her prestige by politely disagreeing. We shall all have to have big ships if one or two States have them. The U.S.A. insists on 16-inch guns, and consequently big ships, if Japan is building them. All the Naval Powers of the world are waiting on Japan. The Mogami type has forced the larger Powers to build big cruisers, which they do not really want. A country which adroitly exploits its nuisance-value can give a lot of trouble.

(The Navy, Gt. Britain, January, 1938.)

—CAW.

Cavalry Horse Show

The Annual Cincinnati Cavalry Horse Show will be held at the Armory, Reading Road and Asmann Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 21, 22, 23, 1938. The primary purpose of this show is to stimulate interest in horsemanship among civilian amateur riders and horseowners, and among members of the armed forces of the United States.

Military classes, open to members of the Regular Army, National Guards, Organized Reserve and Reserve Officers Training Corps, will include enlisted men's equitation and jumping, led horse jumping, machine gun crew competition, and officers' equitation, jumping and chargers.

Civilian classes, open to all civilian amateurs, will include three and five gaited, hunter, horsemanship, and jumping classes for ladies, gentlemen, and children. There will also be special classes for riding academy teams.

In addition, classes open to all persons qualified to compete in civilian or military events, will include knock-down-and-out, handy hunter, championship jumping, and polo classes.

The proceeds of this show will augment the fund being raised to defray the expenses of the 1940 Olympic Equestrian Team. Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle, USA, a member of the U. S. Olympic Equestrian Team, will bring a dressage horse from the U. S. Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, to give a dressage, or superior equitation, exhibition at each performance.

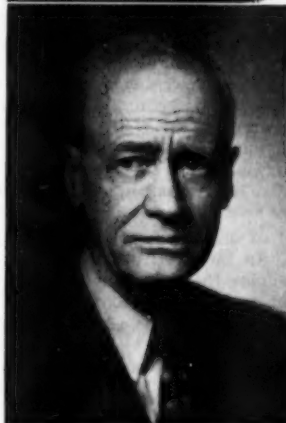
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Cabinet Revelations—If anything is supposed to be secret it is cabinet discussions. The members of that body feel free at the meetings to express their inner convictions, which the President desires, and to support or oppose proposed policies in accordance therewith. Imagine then the consternation of Secretary Swanson when the Washington Merry-go-round related an incident at a meeting last week which involved him and Mr. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. The latter was in attendance as the Acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Woodring who was enroute to Kansas with the body of his sister who died in Washington. The Merry-go-rounders, alleging that the rivalry of the Army and the Navy for favorable publicity is prodigious, told how Mr. Swanson had proposed that the press witness the coming fleet maneuvers, and simultaneously Mr. Johnson suggested that three reporters fly with the bombers under orders to attend the inauguration of the President of Argentina. The President is reported as ruling out the Swanson proposal and then, according to the printed story, "looked toward the acting Secretary of War, and winked which the latter translated as meaning, 'That goes for your army bombers.'" It is claimed in Naval circles that Mr. Johnson indirectly gave publicity to the incident in order to square himself with the reporter who suggested the Buenos Aires flight as a means to offset the flying visit of Mussolini's son to South America; and it is suggested he may have been desirous of having the country think that he is on such intimate terms with the President that the latter can wink at him and be understood. However, this may be, Mr. Swanson is represented as indignant that there have been cabinet revelations, and it is said to be altogether likely that the President will see to it that there be no further leaks on discussions at the meetings. Thus it looks as though this source of Johnson publicity is about to be dammed.

Army "Purge" Appears Ill Founded—Publication in a New York newspaper of an article declaring that 250 army officers are in hospitals as the result of January physical examinations sent hordes of other newsmen running to the War Department press section this week to learn details of the service "purge." They were told that instead of 250 in hospitals as the result of January physicals there were actually 94, the usual number following the annual examinations. A large number of these will be returned to active duty as is normal each year it was said.

As a matter of fact, General Malin Craig, chief of staff, did specify that all physical examinations be held in January this year. In the past, officers on duty where there were no Army doctors were permitted to delay their examinations until later, which usually brought them up to the Summer training period. This made difficult the usual spring reassignments because of lack of information on some officers' physical condition. Also the large number of general officer vacancies occurring this year made it best to have a check on the physical fitness of all eligible colonels before selections are made. However, it was declared emphatically at the Department that no greater number of physically unfit were found than is usual out of the total of officers.

Command of Hawaiian Department—Orders were made public yesterday announcing the relief of Maj. Gen. Andrew Moses, USA, from command of the Hawaiian Department. General Moses will return to the states for duty at Second Corps Area headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y., pending retirement. General Moses is due to retire for age in September.

No announcement has been made of General Moses successor as commander of the Hawaiian Department. It is assumed that Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, USA, now commanding the Hawaiian Division at Schofield Barracks, T. H., will serve as Department commander until he, or someone else, is permanently appointed. Although a junior major general, General Herron has the distinction of having served as commanding general of the Sixth Corps area during the trying period of the mid-west floods while he was still a brigadier general.

Foreign Affairs—As an answer to the aggressive movement in Congress to require the President to call a disarmament conference, the Administration has shown unmistakably that it will do nothing of the kind, because of the uncertainty that the results would be abortive and be regarded abroad as a sign of weakness on the part of the United States. Senator King and Representative Maverick, both democrats, introduced identical resolutions in the Senate and House for such a parley. Following a call at the White House, Representative McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, informed the press that it was safe to say the government would not inaugurate a conference movement. Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, bluntly stated that adoption of the King resolution "would weaken the effect of our Government's firm stand on the protection of American rights in China." If any legislation at all regarding disarmament should be passed it will be merely in the form of an authority to the President to bring about a conference whenever in his opinion it is desirable to do so. The inspiration for the Congressional moves to force the President to issue a call came from the desire to take steps to prevent the United States from being drawn into a war, and, reinforcing, are the charges that the Administration is proceeding in line with an understanding with Great Britain for common action on developments in the Far East. The attitude of our Government in respect of the latter was explained by Secretary Hull, who said specifically that the United States seeks no alliances abroad, and intends to reserve "the fullest freedom of judgment and right of independence of action" in matters of foreign policy. But he added: "It is appropriate and advisable when this and other countries have common interests and common objectives, for this Government to exchange information with the Governments of such other countries, to confer with those Governments, and, if practicable, to proceed on parallel lines." This is accepted as additional proof of the policy to act with Great Britain and France when our interests show that such procedure is desirable. The balance of power in Europe has been subjected to more strain by the arrangement which Hitler has made to place Nazis in charge of the foreign affairs, justice and police of Austria. This success comes at an opportune time for Der Führer, since tomorrow he will be able to tell the German people and the world that a closer union has come between Germany and Austria; and this may offset to some extent the activities of the discarded Army leaders led by General von Fritsch to restore the Hohenzollerns. Austrian capitulation to Hitler's pressure followed years of resistance, and probably

was caused by failure of support for Vienna from Great Britain and France, and by an understanding of some kind between Hitler and Mussolini relative to the latter's activities in revolutionary Spain and the Mediterranean. However this may be, the London government is acquiescing in the Hitler triumph. If the relations of Hitler and Mussolini have not been disturbed by the negotiations the Duce is carrying on with the London Government, the Berlin-Rome "axis" has been materially strengthened by the Austrian coup. Such a result of the Nazi coup will be gratifying to Japan, which realizes that her association with Germany and Italy is the more necessary since she is confronted by American-British-French cooperation. A press dispatch from Rome indicated Mussolini's satisfaction with the reply of Japan to the tonnage inquiry of the Washington, London and Paris Governments, and this has given rise to speculation as to whether or not the Tokyo Cabinet consulted Germany and Italy before denying information as to the size of her battleships under construction or projected.

Expect New Navy JAG—Capt. Walter B. Woodson, naval aide to President Roosevelt, is expected to be appointed Judge Advocate General of the Navy in the near future, according to the best informed circles in Washington. The President is said to have been considerably put out at the failure of the last naval selection board to recommend his aide for advancement to flag rank and intends to promote him to rear admiral by appointing him to the legal post. Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, the incumbent, will complete three years as JAG in June and is anxious to go to sea. Aide from President Roosevelt's desire to advance one of whose abilities he has first hand knowledge, it is pointed out that Captain Woodson is probably the best fitted officer in the Navy for the position. He is a lawyer—a qualification held by only one other captain or rear admiral of the Navy—and has served tours of duty in legal assignments, including a tour as Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy. It has been the practice in past years to fill the Navy's highest legal position with officers who were not lawyers, because there were no rear admirals who possessed such qualifications and the Navy's high command deemed that such an important post should go to a flag officer. This policy has been much criticized on the ground that the Judge Advocate General is by law the chief legal advisor to the Secretary of the Navy and one of the high courts of review of the Navy's judicial system and his advice and decisions should not depend upon his subordinates or his untrained layman's judgment.

Some question has arisen as to Captain Woodson's status, should he be appointed to a four-year tour as Judge Advocate General and not be selected by any future board for promotion to flag rank. Captain Woodson will complete 35 years' service on June 30, 1940. Would he be forcibly retired on that date if holding temporary advanced rank and his four-year tour, confirmed by the Senate had not expired, it is asked? The point has never arisen before, it is believed, as all bureau chiefs have been either admirals when appointed or have been subsequently selected and promoted to that rank. Examination of the personnel laws reveals that there is apparently no real question here. Forcible retirement at the conclusion of 35 years' service is provided for officers who have not been recommended for promotion by a selection board and are on the promotion list. It is said, however, that by order of the President or Secretary of the Navy, an officer in this position could be retained on active duty as a retired rear admiral until his four-year tour expires.

The Business of Peace—Mr. Frederick J. Libby, of the National Council for the Prevention of War, revealed to the House Naval Committee last week, that the business of peace is a profitable proposition. He told the Committee that \$156,000 had been collected, mentioned regretfully the failure of a million dollar "peace bond" issue, and spoke guardedly of one angel on earth who had turned \$69,000 into his coffers. We regard that as some Angel! He did not tell, probably because he was not asked, what salaries and repayment of expenses he and his associates received, what commissions, if any, were paid to collectors, the character of the expenses incurred, if any, and where he gathered the information upon which he bases his criticisms of the National Defense policies of the country. Of interest to Congress was the admission that his Society had gone into a few congressional districts and used its influence to prevent the return of members "in radical disagreement with us." As is well known, no one belonging to the Armed Forces may contribute a nickel to a campaign fund, and, indeed, we were taken to task rather severely by the late Representative McSwain because of our suggestion that a few dollars might aid in the election of a retired naval officer who was running for a seat in the House. The National Council for the Prevention of War is, however, in a different position, though it occurs to us, if it is engaging in politics, it ought to make a return of receipts and expenses, such, for example, as was required of the Liberty League. However, we are not greatly concerned over Mr. Libby and his Council. As a matter of fact his object is the same as that of the Army and the Navy—the preservation of American peace. He thinks the achievement of that object is by a different method than preparedness. We know the American people do not believe that practical in a world of undeclared war. They prefer the feeling of safety in their own house which only adequate armed force can provide. Therefore, they look with favor upon the increase of the Navy and the very slight additions to the personnel and equipment of the Army which the President has recommended. We think Mr. Libby and those who are contributing to his activities, should not be unmindful of the fact that they are enabled to vocalize their views only because they are behind a wall which, strengthened as is planned, aggressor nations will not butt their heads against.

Naval Aids to Dive Bombing—The Navy has developed two of the greatest aids to naval bombing since the inception of the "dive bombing" theory in Naval tactics. They are the completely reversible pitch propeller, a development of the standard Hamilton and Curtiss controllable pitch propeller.

The theory of the reversible pitch propeller is that a plane, at the beginning of its dive on a bombing objective, or during the dive, may now reverse its propeller thereby causing the motor of the plane to drive backward instead of pull forward as heretofore. Naval bombing is unique in that it is necessary to fly low and hit small targets. To achieve this objective, the Navy has for years taught "dive bombing" as the best known method of naval bombing. The new development in propellers will permit Naval planes to dive, reverse their propellers and "brake" above the target, release their load, return their propellers to normal pitch and pull out of the dive.

The reduction of speed will remove the old terminal velocity problem from dive bombing, and permit much more accuracy. The plane in a dive with reversed propeller will not, according to the Navy, reach speeds greater than 200 miles per hour, the normal horizontal speed of the ships. It takes but two or three seconds to effect the

change of pitch, an infinitely better procedure than the old split-flap trailing wing edge used heretofore to slow planes in bombing dives.

The second development in this field is a new bomb sight, invented especially for use with the controllable pitch propeller. This new bomb sight was necessitated by the new fields opened by the slower diving speeds. The principle of the new sight is closely guarded and no information is available on it.

England is also experimenting with the reversible propeller, but the United States is said to be almost two years ahead of Britain in its development. Officials at the Navy Department said that the present standard controllable pitch propellers could not be reversed, indicating that it will be necessary to issue the new propeller to all naval bombers in the lighter classifications.

Experiment With Picket Boats—Considerable interest has been evidenced in just what the Navy Department proposes to do with the fifteen million dollar appropriation in the Vinson bill which is earmarked for experimental purposes. Naval opinion is that a portion of this money will be used to develop a type of fast torpedo boat, similar to the ones used by England, Germany and Italy. England terms these craft "picket boats." Strangely enough, France apparently has not gone in for this type.

The development of this type in the United States Navy has been retarded by the belief of the Navy high command that the present disposition of the United States Fleet makes their use impracticable.

We have a high-seas Navy, one designed to meet the enemy far at sea and wage a decisive battle. In a heavy sea, boats of the "picket" class would be useless. As far as can be learned, the best success with this type has been in vessels ranging around 60 to 70 tons, and Naval officials have repeatedly pointed out that vessels of that size could not be picked up and carried with the fleet and that due to their peculiar design, which calls for speed and maneuverability, these ships could not be seaworthy enough to keep with the fleet under their own power.

The above findings narrow the usefulness of this type down to shore based "mosquito fleets." In Europe, this idea of shore based fleets of this type is particularly adaptable, due to the short coast-lines, narrow seas, and the proximity of one nation to another.

In the North Sea, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and in various other narrow water-ways of Europe, the short distances and comparatively smooth seas make for extensive use of these high-speed motor boats.

The European nations will not be called upon to meet an enemy far at sea, but rather will be forced to engage her very close to home and close to the coast.

With boats of this type, it would be possible to, under the cover of night or under low visibility conditions peculiar to certain sections of the French and English coasts, send vessels of this type speeding out to sea from land bases to discharge torpedoes into the enemy fleet, depending on high speed and maneuverability to escape retaliatory gun fire.

Therein lies the greatest usefulness of the type. The United States Naval defense, predicated as it is on a high-seas Navy, would have little use for these speed boats. Our long coast line, involving tremendous distances, limits the usefulness of this type.

However, Navy officials believe that we should at least develop the type so that at any future date when conceivably we might be forced to change our defensive strategy we would not be entirely ignorant of the possibilities of coast defense by the "mosquito fleet" method.

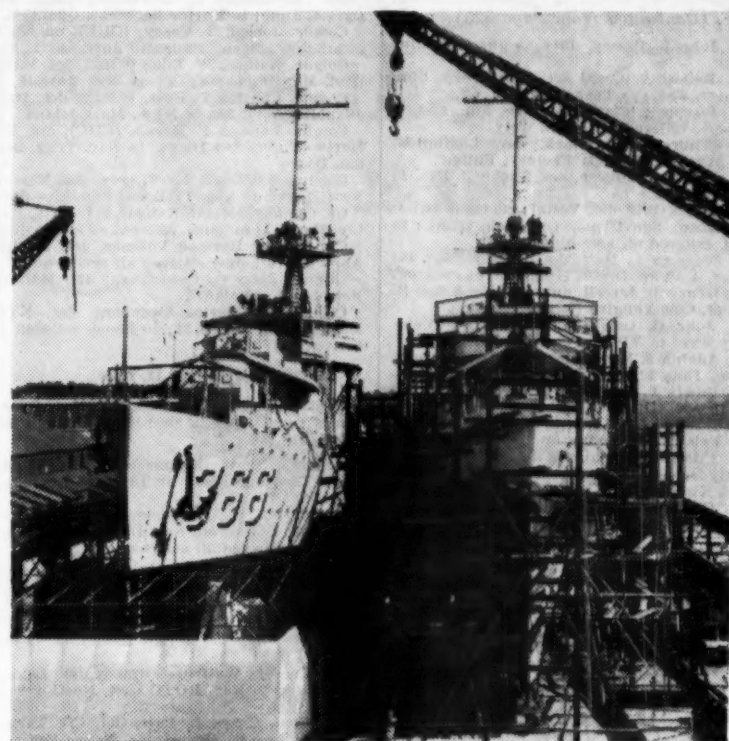
In England, the John I. Thornycroft Co., Ltd., has built for the British government a number of 53-knot torpedo boats, which in design resemble our fast Gold Cup competitors with the exception that they lie slightly lower in the water and have completely enclosed motors.

The English boats are designed to carry from two to four torpedoes and are classed by the builders as "the world's fastest motor torpedo boat." It is understood that the British have 78 boats of this type.

Light armor plate, designed to turn rifle and machine-gun fire, and machine guns complete the armament of this type.

Vosper, Ltd., of Portsmouth, England, are also building similar vessels for the Royal Navy.

The boat developed by the Vosper Co., has a length of 68 feet, has a complement of 10, has one 21-inch bow tube and one 21-inch torpedo in a trough aft, 2 twenty (Please turn to Page 538)



The Gallup Poll Asked U. S. Voters—

Should the United States Build A Larger Navy?

74% Answered YES!

(Reported exclusively in Washington by The Washington Post)

By mail and personal interviews, the Gallup Poll has been able to determine public opinion on important political, social, and economic questions. Time Magazine quotes the Gallup Poll regularly. It's "authoritative" says Life.

What does America think on army and navy issues? Here are a few of the answers America has already given on War and Peace . . . Disarmament . . . Foreign Affairs:

Should the U. S. withdraw its troops from China to keep from getting involved in the fighting? (January 16, 1938)

70% Say Withdraw.

Would you favor a world disarmament conference? (June, 1937)

66% Say Yes.

Do you think the United States should allow shipment of arms or ammunition from this country to China? (February 18, 1938)

64% Say Keep Out.

Should the manufacture and sale of war munitions for private profit be prohibited? (March, 1936)

82% Say Yes.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 525)

Lt. John L. Brown, duty as gun. off., Cincinnati.

Lt. Robert S. Carr, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Feb.; to Tucker as exec. off.

Lt. Joseph A. Clark, det. Nav. Sta., Guam; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Thurston B. Clark, det. Lexington, June; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Phila.

Lt. Arthur F. Dineen, det. Bushnell, Feb. 4; to Henderson.

Lt. Floyd Ellis, det. Vestal; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego. On disch. trmt.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Norman L. Holt, det. Dorsey, May 14; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hingham, as exec. off.

Lt. Henry T. Jarrell, duty as aide & flag lt. on staff, Cdr. Yangtze Patrol.

Lt. John O. Lambrecht, det. VO-4 (Colorado) May; to VP-18, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Adolph J. Miller, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., June 1; to Saratoga.

Lt. Edwin V. Raines, det. Ranger, June 10; to 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego.

Lt. Edward L. D. Roach, 2nd, det. CO, Mallard, Feb. 23; to Lexington.

Lt. Clifford B. Schiano, det. Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Office, Norfolk, March 20; to command Kingfisher.

Lt. Charles E. Trescott, det. Minneapolis, May 9; to Broome.

Lt. (jg) Richard G. Copeland, det. West Virginia, May 27; to Drayton.

Lt. (jg) George P. Koch, det. VT-6 (Yorktown) May or June; to VP-8.

Lt. (jg) William W. Vanous, det. Fox, May; to Elliott.

Lt. (jg) William R. Wilson, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; to Lambertson.

Capt. Spencer L. Higgins, (MC), det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco, March; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

Capt. Frank K. Koltes, (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Clarence C. Brown, (MC), det. Holland, May 1; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Hugh R. Alexander, (DC), det. Ranger, June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin N. Cochran, (DC), det. Oklahoma, June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San

Diego.

Lt. (jg) James L. Townsend, (DC), det. Ogila, June; to Marine Barracks, Quantico.

Comdr. Joseph T. Casey, (CHC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., to duty Lexington.

Comdr. William W. Edel, (CHC), det. Maryland, May 16; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Comdr. Charles V. Ellis, (CHC), det. Indianapolis, April 30; to NYd., Mare Island.

Comdr. Thomas F. Regan, (CHC), det. Flt. Marine Force, San Diego; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Ch. Bosn. William Lee Hickey, det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Gunner Herman Kanger, det. NYd., Boston, March 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Gunner Herman Vollmer, det. Dobbin, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Gunner John O. Cavanaugh, det. Mallard, Feb. 14; to Orlolan.

Ch. Mach. Charles Swanberg, det. NYd., Mare Island, March 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

February 11, 1938

Capt. Archer M. R. Allen, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in Sept.; to command Salt Lake City.

Comdr. Elliott Buckmaster, det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, May or June; to Lexington as exec. off.

Comdr. Eugene M. Woodson, det. Dist. Intelligence Officer, 5th Nav. Dist., May or June; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Seabury Cook, det. 1st Nav. Dist., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Willard R. Gaines, det. CO, Lawrence, May 23; to Salt Lake City as gun. off.

Lt. Comdr. Walfrid Nyquist, det. Lexington, June; to Nav. ROTC Unit, Northwestern University.

Lt. Comdr. Leo L. Pace, det. CO, Tarpon, Feb. 21; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert W. Taylor, det. CO, VS-41 (Ranger) June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Arthur F. Blaslar, det. 4th Nav. Dist.; to cfo Trinity and on bd. as eng. off. when com.

Lt. Frank E. Deam, det. VP-11 (Langley) Jan. 15; to Maryland.

Lt. Arthur H. Graubart, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, May 1; to Subm. Div. 13, as eng. off.

Lt. Adolph Hede, det. New Mexico, June 3; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Gerald L. Huff, det. VB-2 (Lexington) June; to VP-6 Pearl Harbor.

Lt. William E. Kaitner, det. Beaver, May 23; to command Seagull.

Lt. John M. Kennaday, det. CO, Hatfield, May or June; to instn. Nav. War College.

Lt. Monroe Y. McGown, Jr., det. Macdonough, May 28; to duty with Nav. Insp. of Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co.

Lt. George C. Montgomery, det. VO-4 (Maryland) May or June; to instn. Nav. War College.

Lt. Edwin R. Peck, det. VP-5 April; to VP-16 (Teal).

Lt. Daniel F. J. Shea, det. Lexington, June 13; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Roy M. Signer, det. Saratoga, Feb.; to Flt. Air Base, San Pedro, and as CO, when comm.

Lt. Curtis S. Smiley, det. VP-16 (Teal) June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Robert P. Beebe, det. VP-1, April; to instn. Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) Horace R. Brannon, det. Worden; to trmt. Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver.

Lt. (jg) William B. Braun, det. Henderson, March 26; to instn. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. (jg) Nels C. Johnson, det. Lexington, May 2; to Herbert.

Lt. (jg) John D. Lamade, det. VS-42 (Ranger) June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Edwin F. Volt, det. J. Fred Talbott, June; to NYd., Boston.

Lt. (jg) Arthur H. Vorpahl, det. Vincennes, June 1; to Arctic.

Ens. John J. Baranowski, det. Saratoga, May 2; to Schenck.

Ens. Allan C. Edmonds, det. Boggs, May 20; to Chandler.

Lt. Daniel W. Ryan, (DC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., April; to Relief.

Ch. Bosn. John D. Cross, det. cfo Enterprise, Feb. 9; to Omaha.

Elec. Joseph W. Dochnahl, det. Altair, Feb. 10; to Melville.

Pharm. Clarence Shearer, det. Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, March 10; to Naval Hosp., Puget Sound.

Ch. Pay Ck. Stanley C. King, det. Bigel, April; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay.

Pay Ck. Peter J. Lelesch, det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, Feb.; to Astoria.

February 12, 1938

Capt. Gordon W. Haines, orders Jan. 26 revoked. Continue duty Nav. War College, Newport.

Capt. Francis W. Scanland, det. chief of staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, U. S. Flt., May 9; to

duty as Cdr. Subm. Sqdn. 4, and addl. duty as C. O., Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Comdr. Gilbert C. Hoover, det. C. O., Conyngham, June 18; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Francis M. Maille, det. Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Berlin, May 25; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Comdr. Miles P. Refo, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Earl E. Stone, det. C. O., Aylwin, July 11; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, Jr., det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, April; to Portland as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. James R. Dudley, det. C. O., VO-1 (Arizona), May or June; to Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Adolph E. Gieselman, det. staff, Cdr. Base Force, March 8; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. John M. Hoskins, det. C. O., VS-42 (Ranger), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Stanley D. Jupp, det. Chicago, May 27; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. Comdr. Charles R. Lamdin, det. Wyoming, April 26; to New York as engr. off.

Lt. Comdr. Alvin I. Malstrom, det. C. O., VCS-2 (Trenton), June; to Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. Stanwix G. Mayfield, Jr., det. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Clinton A. Misson, det. Flusser, May 23; to Chicago as gun. off.

Lt. Comdr. David Rittenhouse, det. Ranger, June; to duty as Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, Grumman Aircraft Engr. Corp., Bethpage, Long Island.

Lt. Comdr. Armand J. Robertson, det. C. O., Elliot, June 15; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. John W. C. Brand, det. VB-3 (Saratoga), June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Amariah B. Cartwright, ora. Feb. 1 revoked. To trmt. Naval Hosp., San Diego. On disch. trmt.; resume duty Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. Francis R. Duborg, det. Cincinnati, April 29; to Lamson as gun. off.

Lt. Nelson H. Elsenhardt, det. NYd., Phila.; to c. f. o. Trinity and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Weldon L. Hamilton, det. VB-3 (Saratoga), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. George H. Hasselman, det. VO-3 (Arizona), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle.

Lt. Wendell F. Kline, det. VP-12 (Langley), April or May; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. James M. Lane, det. VS-3 (Saratoga), June 24; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Richard A. Larkin, det. Flusser as gun. off.; to Flusser as exec. off.

Lt. Daniel B. Miller, det. Rathburne, June 10; to Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Calif.

Lt. Roger B. Nickerson, det. Drayton as gun. off.; to Drayton as exec. off.

Lt. Herman O. Parish, det. Saratoga, June 1; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Van Fitch Rathburn, det. Henderson, June 25; to Hdqtrs., 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Charles E. Signer, det. VP-18, April or May; to VP-14 (Owl).

Lt. Allen Smith, Jr., det. Ranger, June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Russell S. Smith, det. as gun. off.; to duty as exec. off., Mahan.

Lt. Haskell C. Todd, det. NYd., Boston, April 1; to c. f. o. Trinity and on bd. as nav. off. when comm.

Lt. Thomas D. Wilson, det. C. O., Seagull, May 27; to command Talbot.

Lt. Edward L. Woodyard, det. Nav. Gun Factory, NYd., Wash., April 1; to Omaha.

Lt. (jg) Edward H. Allen, det. VCS-3 (Omaha) April; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Robert W. Cooper, det. VP-18, May or June; to VT-2 (Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Harrington M. Drake, det. VP-18, May or June; to VB-4 (Ranger).

Lt. (jg) Samuel P. Moncure, det. Tucker, March 6; to Henderson.

Ens. Walter B. Bayless, det. California, March 10; to Claxton.

Ens. James A. Coddington, det. Arizona, May; to instn. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Ens. John J. Duab, Jr., det. Ranger, May 1; to Arkansas.

Ens. John K. Knapper, det. Colorado, April 15; to Herbert.

Ens. Walter F. Schlech, Jr., det. Arizona, May 1; to Selfridge.

Comdr. John Harper (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., April 20; to Nav. Med. School, Wash.

Comdr. William W. Wickersham (MC), det. Relief, April 1; to Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Clemens V. Rault (DC), det. Relief, May 2; to Medusa.

Ch. Gr. Gottlieb Sherer, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

February 14, 1938

Capt. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, det. chief of

staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, in June; to duty as C. O., Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Comdr. Charles P. Cecil, det. C. O., Cummings, June 11; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, as exec. off.

Comdr. Edwin T. Short, det. C. O., Cushing, Aug. 28; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Norman E. Millar, det. as comm. off.; to duty as 1st Lt. and dam. cont. off., Mississippi.

Lt. Willis E. Cleaves, det. VF-3 (Saratoga), June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Edward T. Eves, det. Barry, May 10; to Dorsey as exec. off.

Lt. Paul W. Hord, det. Farragut as gun. off.; to duty as exec. off., Farragut.

Lt. Frank O'Beirne, det. VB-6 (Yorktown), Feb. or March; to c. f. o. Enterprise and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Warren S. Parr, det. VP-7 (Wright), June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Olin Scoggins, duty as 1st Lt. and dam. cont. off., Concord.

Lt. (jg) Julian S. Hatcher, Jr., det. New Mexico, May 1; to Dahlgren.

Lt. (jg) Joseph L. La Combe, det. Badger, March 15; to Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Thomas H. Ward, det. New York, May 1; to Lamson.

Ens. Edwin L. Kyte, det. New Mexico, May 1; to Arkansas.

Ens. Russell H. Smith, det. Oklahoma, May 1; to Jacob Jones.

Comdr. Henry R. Delaney, (DC), ora. Feb. 2 revoked. Continue duty Naval Academy.

Comdr. William A. Maguire, (CHC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, April 20; to Indianapolis.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Claude G. Alexander, det. VP-9 (Wright), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle.

Ch. Pharm. Fay O. Huntsinger, det. Norfolk NYd., Feb.; to c. f. o. Hospital Corps School, Norfolk, Va., and for duty when comm.

Actg. Pay Ck. Clifford A. Hanson, det. Northampton, Feb.; to Idaho.

Asiatic Orders, Feb. 8, 1938

Rear Adm. Edward J. Marquart, det. Cdr. Yangtze Patrol; to instn. Naval War College, Newport.

Capt. Penn L. Carroll, det. staff, Asiatic Fleet; to duty as Cdr. Destroyer Sqdn. 5.

Capt. Harry A. McClure, det. as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 5; to Army Industrial College, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. James P. Clay, det. Black Hawk; to command Mindanao.

Lt. Comdr. Charles D. Leffler, Jr., det. C. O., Mindanao; to staff, Yangtze Patrol.

Lt. Frederick S. Steinbauer, det. NYd., Cavite; to trmt. 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin P. Field, Jr., det. Pillsbury; to Seattle.

Lt. (jg) Arthur R. Frechette, (DC), det. NY, Cavite; to 4th Marines.

Lt. (jg) Edward J. Holubek, (DC), det. 4th Marines; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

Gr. Magnus D. Olavsen, det. Canopus; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Rad. Elec. Clifton Shumaker, det. Canopus; to 11th Nav. Dist.

Pay Ck. Henry L. Geohagan, to Nav. Purchasing Office, Shanghai.

Actg. Pay Ck. Frank O. Hanson, to Portland.

February 15, 1938

Comdr. John D. Alvis, det. C. O., Perkins, June 11; to duty as Rctg. Insp., Southern Div., New Orleans.

Comdr. William D. Kilduff, det. 1st Nav. Dist., Boston, Apr. 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John J. Bartholdi, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Adolph E. Becker, Jr., det. Tucker, Jan. 29; to command Trever.

Lt. Comdr. Rollin V. Failing, det. Seattle, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Carl L. Hansen, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John P. Heath, det. Lexington, June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Guy B. Hoover, det. Utah, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph U. Hyde, det. Naval Academy, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Keefe, det. Sr. Instructor of Nav. Reserve, 1st Nav. Dist., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Harold S. Klein, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Harold L. Meadow, det. C. O., VB-2 (Lexington), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. William J. Morcott, det. NYd., Boston, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. COAST GUARD

Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of Coast Guard, this week dispelled any fears that the personnel board to be convened within the next few months would consider the entire list of lieutenant commanders, determining who should and who should not be placed out of the line of promotion.

Admiral Waesche said that the board will consider only lieutenant commanders who have prospects of promotion within the next three years. He indicated that this will be a permanent policy.

Lieutenant commanders further down on the list will be considered by future personnel boards when their promotion becomes imminent.

Admiral Waesche said that he believed that the placing out of the line of promotion of officers whose promotion was not anticipated within a reasonable time would work toward the detriment of the service and would make for a lowering of morale.

The bill, as Admiral Waesche outlined it, will bring Coast Guard officers up for consideration only twice during their service, once just prior to their promotion to commander and again after thirty years service.

He said that the bill was not designed as a punitive measure, but rather as a spur to obtain greater efficiency from Coast Guard officers.

Emphasizing the necessity of having capable officers in the commanders' grade, due to the command duty and independent assignments involved, he said that while some officers made excellent junior officers, they were unfitted for greater responsibility.

With regard to the clause which permits the retirement of officers with less than thirty years service who have been placed out of the line of promotion, he said that this was incorporated into the measure to permit future boards to retire officers, who after their designation to the non-promotion list, became lax and inefficient.

The thirty year retirement section was included in the measure to enable Coast Guard boards to retire officers who have become lax in the performance of their duties due to age and lagging ambition.

Academy Candidates

The following have been designated to take the examination for entrance to the Coast Guard Academy.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. Comdr. Harold F. Pullen, det. Mahan, June 1; to Pennsylvania as engr. off.
Lt. Comdr. Paul E. Roswell, det. C. O., VB-4 (Ranger), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.
Lt. Comdr. George K. Weber, det. NYd., Charleston, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Glenn M. Cox, det. VP-8, April or May; to VB-2 (Lexington).

Lt. Charles T. Fitzgerald, det. VF-5 (Yorktown), Feb. or March; to c. f. o. Enterprise and on bd. when comm.

Lt. John H. Griffin, det. VCS-6 (Minneapolis), May; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Albert Handly, det. VT-5 (Yorktown), Feb. or March; to c. f. o. Enterprise and on bd. when comm.

Lt. William E. Hennigar, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., April; to command Badger.

Lt. Howard V. Hopkins, det. VP-10, May or June; to VB-3 (Saratoga).

Lt. William L. Kabler, det. VP-12 (Langley), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Alwin D. Kramer, det. Waters, June 7; to Br. Hydro. Office, San Pedro.

Lt. James F. McDonough, det. VP-1, May or June; to VT-5 (Yorktown).

Lt. Carl R. Midtlyng, det. Minneapolis, May 5; to Reid as engr. off.

Lt. William Miller, Jr., det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, May; to VP-17 (Teal).

Lt. Leonard T. Morse, det. VT-5, May; to VT-6 (Yorktown).

Lt. Henry F. Mulloy, det. Monaghan, June 1; to NYd., Boston.

Lt. Frank M. Nichols, det. Utility Sqdn. 2, (Rigel), May or June; to Nav. Air Station, Norfolk.

Lt. David B. Overfield, det. VS-42 (Ranger), Aug.; to Instrn. Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Fld.

Lt. Oscar Pederson, det. Lexington, June;

Bernard J. Brady, William F. Driscoll, George C. Fechtmann, Russell F. Flynn, Sebastian Judd, Herman P. Kooy, William B. Smith, Jr., Robert Lorenz, J. Morris Marshall, James O. Payne, Max Pearl, Eugene M. Ryther, Melvin E. Salvesson.

Maritime Service

The Coast Guard would have no difficulty in obtaining applicants for training in the proposed Maritime Service if the applications that have been pouring into Coast Guard headquarters are any indication. Admiral Waesche is particularly interested in the proposed legislation, as outlined recently in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and believes that the Coast Guard is capable of carrying out the training of merchant seamen. He estimated that it would take but a month or six weeks to put the plan into working operation.

Coast Guard Carries Mail

At the request of the Post Office Department, headquarters has directed that vessels stationed in Hawaiian ports furnish transportation of mail in Hawaii during the cessation of normal maritime facilities.

Patrol Boat Races

The cutters Mojave, commanded by Comdr. C. H. Abel, and the Pandora, commanded by Lt. Comdr. H. C. Perkins, were assigned to patrol the Miami-Nassau Yacht races on Feb. 9 and 10.

West Coast Monomoy Champions

The monomoy boat crew from the cutter Ingham, commanded by Comdr. W. K. Thompson, defeated the crew from the cutter Itasca, commanded by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Helmer, for the West Coast Monomoy Championship.

Floating Court

The Haida, commanded by Lt. Comdr. N. G. Ricketts, has been assigned to transport Judge Simon J. Hellenthal and members of the Third District Court of Alaska between various Alaskan ports in order that judicial decisions may be rendered in outlying areas. The cruise will begin about June 4 and will end about July 5.

Fisheries Cruise

The Ingham has been assigned to transport the commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries and members of Congress on a special fisheries cruise to Alaskan waters. The cruise will begin about June 17 and continue for about six weeks. Commissioner Ray T. Bell will represent the Bureau of Fisheries.

to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. John B. Rooney, det. Case as engr. off.; to duty as exec. off., Case.

Lt. William V. Saunders, det. VP-3, May or June; to command VS-6 (Yorktown).

Lt. Clyde W. Smith, det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Waldo Tullsen, det. VS-2 (Lexington), June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. William S. Whiteside, det. Altair, May 27; to Cummings as gun. off.

Lt. (jg) Sheldon W. Brown, det. VT-2 (Lexington), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. (jg) Gilbert C. Carpenter, det. VS-6 (Yorktown), April; to c. f. o. Enterprise and

(Please turn to Page 534)

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Personals

The President's reception for the Army and Navy will be held next Thursday, Feb. 24.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emile V. Cutrer, USA-Ret., entertained Colonel Cutrer's West Point classmates and their wives, at a Valentine and Anniversary party on Feb. 14, in their San Antonio home. It was the thirtieth anniversary of the graduation of the class. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. Harvey D. Higley, FA, USA; Col. and Mrs. Arthur E. Wilbourn, Cav., USA; Col. and Mrs. Richard Donovan, GSC, USA, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Chaney, AC, USA.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, left Monday for Atlantic City, where she plans to spend two weeks.

Monday evening, Feb. 21, is the date set for the third in the series of winter dances given by the officers of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., at the Training Station Auditorium. Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, USN, heads the committee on arrangements. Several dinner parties will precede.

1st Lt. and Mrs. M. A. Acklen, Cav., USA, announce the birth of a second son at Sternburg Hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 12. They have chosen the name of Thomas Mead Acklen. Lieutenant Acklen is stationed at Ft. Stotsenburg, Pampanaga, P. I.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper have with them for several days their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Roper, USN, who arrived in Washington Wednesday morning from California, where the former was previously stationed. They will go from here to Annapolis, where Lieutenant Commander Roper will be on duty.

Mrs. George Warren Dunn, of New York City will be with her son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. George W. Dunn, Jr., CAC, USA, of Ft. Sherman, Panama, until they leave in the spring for their new post.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter to Lt. and Mrs. Robert LaTourrette Cavanaugh, of Ft. Myer, Va., at the Walter Reed General Hospital on February 13, 1938. The child will be named Cynthia Nourse Cavanaugh. Her paternal grandparents are Colonel and Mrs. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh of Alexandria, Va., and on her mother's side the baby is the granddaughter of Mrs. Francis A. Wilson and the late Mr. Wilson of New York, N. Y., and the great granddaughter of Professor and Mrs. Simon Newcomb of Washington, D. C.

Vice Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, commander air battle force, with the officers of his staff, was honored at a cocktail

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

party given last Friday by Lt. and Mrs. Stanton B. Dunlap, USN, in their home in Coronado, Calif. This is the first party for Admiral King and his new staff since the admiral took over his new post the first of the month.

Mrs. James Crawford, wife of Colonel Crawford (MC), USA, is a recent arrival in Washington. They are making their home in 2863 Ontario Rd.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. O. S. Colclough, USN, entertained at a cocktail party at their residence in Newport, R. I., late last Saturday.

The following officers sailed from Honolulu Feb. 14 aboard USAT Republic: Col. Charles G. Mattler, OD, Lt. Col. Ralph E. Haines, CAC, Lt. Col. Alfred R. Thomas, Jr., MC, Lt. Col. William H. Wilbur, Inf., Maj. Samuel H. Baker, QMG, Maj. George D. Gamble, QMC, Maj. Richard M. Winfield, Inf., Capt. James P. Blakeney, Inf., Capt. James T. Dawson, FA, Capt. Royal L. Gervais, FA, Capt. William A. Hadly, Jr., MC, Capt. Fred W. Makinney, QMC, Capt. John O. D. Mortough (Cav.), FA, Capt. Dailies J. Oyster, FA, Capt. Glen T. Strock, Inf., 1st Lt. Severin R. Beyma, CAC, 2nd Lt. John P. Blackshear, Inf., 2nd Lt. Lloyd P. Hopwood, AC, 2nd Lt. Fred C. Johnson, Air-Res., 2nd Lt. Willard G. Root, CAC.

Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. Galvin of Norfolk, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Powers Galvin, to Lt. (jg) Harold William Campbell, Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Campbell of Washington and Wheeling, W. Va.

The ceremony took place Thursday, Feb. 10, 1938, at Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, with the Rev. W. Taylor Willis, officiating.

After the ceremony, Lieutenant and Mrs. Campbell left for a northern wedding trip.

The bride is the great-granddaughter of Stephen Powers, who was a first lieutenant with Abraham Lincoln, captain, and Jefferson Davis, second lieutenant, in the Mohawk War. Lieutenant Campbell is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1934. He is now attached to the USS Omaha.

Maj. and Mrs. Albert Lobitz, QMC, USA, of Barksdale Field, La., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Lobitz, to 2nd Lt. Lamont Saxton, AC, USA. The wedding will take place in the late spring at Barksdale Field, where Lieutenant Saxton is stationed.

Miss Lobitz is a graduate of the University of Texas in Austin, Tex.

Lieutenant Saxton is a graduate of Central High School, Washington, D. C. and graduated from U. S. Military Academy in 1935.

Of interest to the service is the marriage of Miss Jane Coyle, daughter of Col. William Radford Coyle, of Bethlehem, Pa., former Representative, and Mrs. Coyle, to Ens. Oliver D. Finnigan, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Finnigan, of Philadelphia, formerly of Bethlehem.

The bride's father was a Major in the Marine Corps during the World War and now is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve.

The ceremony took place Feb. 12, 1938, in the chapel of the Episcopal Cathedral, Honolulu, T. H. Colonel and Mrs. Coyle and their daughter have been living in Honolulu for the winter.

Miss Coyle attended the National Cathedral School for Girls, in Washington, and Vassar College. She is a former member of the Junior Welfare League.

Ensign Finnigan was graduated from Bethlehem High School, and attended Mercersburg Academy. He graduated from U. S. Naval Academy in 1935, and is now stationed aboard the USS Talbot in Pearl Harbor.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Gertrude Page



MRS. FRANK N. DRAKE
whose marriage to 2nd Lt. Drake, Inf.-Res., USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Drake, CAC, USA, of San Francisco, Calif., took place recently. She is the sister-in-law of 2nd Lt. L. R. Drake, CAC, USA, stationed at Ft. Mills, P. I. Lieutenant Drake has been relieved from duty with the CCC and has accepted a position in San Francisco.

Bucher, daughter of Mrs. Charles Herbert Bucher of Richmond, Va., to 2nd Lt. Robert H. Fitzgerald, CAC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Fitzgerald of Flint, Mich. Lieutenant Fitzgerald is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1937.

The wedding will take place late in March at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank D. Manock, USN-Ret., of Coronado, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gale Manock, to Mr. George Eccles, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Eccles of Philadelphia, Pa. The wedding will take place in the east.

The engagement of Miss Barbara Townsend of San Francisco, Calif., to Lt. (jg) John Jackson Shaffer, III, USN, has been announced, and June has been set as the wedding month.

Col. and Mrs. James A. O'Connor, CE, USA, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanelle O'Connor to 1st Lt. Joseph O. Killian, CE, USA.

Miss O'Connor took a college course at Holy Ghost Academy while her father was stationed at Manila, P. I. Upon their return she entered Vassar from which college she was graduated last June. This winter she is at home with her parents at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Lieutenant Killian was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1934, and is now attending the Engineer School at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Miss Genevieve Oliver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Weeks Oliver, and Mr. Carbery Francis O'Shea, son of Mrs. John O'Shea and the late Colonel O'Shea, USA, were married Feb. 12, at St. Thomas' Catholic Church, the Rev. Ignatius Fealy officiating.

Miss Elinor Shea Oliver, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Maj. Edwin Fry Barry, OD, USA, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, was the best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride after which the bride and groom left on a wedding trip to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. They will reside in Washington upon their return.

Mrs. O'Shea is a graduate of Immaculate Seminary and Trinity College. Mr. O'Shea was graduated from Georgetown University and Georgetown University Law School, and is now a practicing attorney.

Lt. Col. F. C. V. Crowley, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Crowley, of Ft. Ringgold, Tex., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Jane, to 2nd Lt. John K. Neff, FA, USA, son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Neff, of Wichita, Kan.

Miss Crowley graduated from Iowa State College where she was a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority, and from The Marjorie Webster School in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Neff attended Wichita University and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1936. He is at present stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

The wedding will take place March 7.

Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Hart, FA, USA, announce the marriage of Mrs. Hart's sister, Betty Jean Whitney, to 2nd Lt. Robert B. Waller, FA-Res. The wedding took place at the Rayne Episcopal Church, New Orleans, La., on Jan. 13, 1938.

Miss Whitney is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Whitney and granddaughter of the late Judge Henry W. Whitney of Newark, N. J.

Lieutenant Waller is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Waller of Inverness, Ala. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama. Lieutenant and Mrs. Waller are at home in Abbeville, La., where Lieutenant Waller is on CCC duty.

From Annapolis comes the news of the engagement of Miss Barbara Townsend of San Francisco to Lt. (jg) John Jackson Shaffer, III, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaffer of La. The wedding will take place in June in San Francisco, and Lieutenant Shaffer and his bride will return to Annapolis, where he is attending the post graduate school.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 16, 1938

Miss. Frances Andrews, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, USN, had as guests last week end, the Misses Jane and Helen Watson, of New York City.

Miss Jane Watson was Miss Andrews' classmate at Ethel Walker School and Miss Helen Watson is now a student at Vassar.

Mrs. Clifford Lee Corbin has rejoined Colonel Corbin, QMC, USA, at Ft. Shafer, T. H., after a visit in Washington of several weeks.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Speissegger, (MC), USN, entertained at a tea dance Monday afternoon from 4:30 to 7:30 o'clock at the Army-Navy Country Club in honor of their sub-debutante daughter, Miss Peggy Speissegger.

Brig. Gen. Louis M. Nuttman, USA-Ret., after an extended South American tour, with his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Nuttman, will come to Washington to make his permanent home.

Mr. Joseph Swing, who is a student at the Columbian Preparatory School here, is spending a few days with his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph M. Swing, FA, USA, of Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Col. and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift, USMC, left Monday for Florida. Mrs. Vandergrift expects to join a party of friends in Miami after numerous visits in the State.

Mrs. Gerald Williams, wife of 1st Lt. Williams, AC, USA, stationed at Langley Field, Va., is the house guest of her sister, Miss Patsy Parker at the Broadmoor.

Capt. Felix X. Gyax, USN, and Mrs. Gyax, and Comdr. Raymond E. Kerr, USN, and Mrs. Kerr, are in Miami, Fla., where they are staying at the Columbus. Captain Gyax and Commander Kerr are there to attend a naval conference.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

February 18, 1938

Officers stationed at West Point, and their wives will entertain at a reception in Cullum Hall, Feb. 19, in honor of the new superintendent of the United States Military Academy and his wife, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jay L. Benedict.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wildrick Lentz, of Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Gwendolyn Coombs, of New York, are the week-end guests of Lt. and Mrs. Church M. Matthews.

Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence McI. Guyer passed the week end in Elizabeth, N. J., as the guests of Mrs. Guyer's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. August S. Keim.

Mrs. Harry S. Grier who has been the guest for several months of her son, Lt. James Grier, visited Wednesday on the Algonquin, of the Clyde-Mallory line, for Galveston, Tex., where they will pass three weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Claude F. Vurbeck.

Capt. and Mrs. William E. House had as their guest over the week end Capt. William Cressay, of Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sibley, of New Hope, Pa., are the guests this week end of Capt. and Mrs. David L. Van Syckle.

Miss Elinor Cleghorn, of Stockton and Pebble Beach, Calif., was the guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton will have visiting them this week-end The Very Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Long Island, N. Y., and former chaplain at West Point. The Rev. Kinsolving will be the guest preacher in the Cadet Chapel tomorrow.

The First, Second and Third Classes of the Corps of Cadets will entertain at a hop Feb. 19 in the old gymnasium. Cadet Robert G. Hill will receive the guests assisted by Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Born.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. Hutchins and their three children arrived on the post Wednesday from Ft. Snelling, Minn. Captain Hutchins will be Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict.

The Cadet Lecture Committee announce the appearance of the Fahnstock Boys, Bruce and Sheridan, Sunday evening in the auditorium of the new gymnasium. They will present a joint program, with movies, of their experiences on a journey from New York to China in the sixty-foot schooner "Director."

Mr. Robert Whitelaw, of Charleston, S. C., was the guest this week of his brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Whitelaw.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

February 15, 1938

Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Jenkins gave a dinner party on Saturday evening at their quarters on Upshur Road. Their guests were: Comdr. and Mrs. Burton W. Chippendale, Mrs. A. W. Chippendale of Illinois, Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Wylie, Comdr. and Mrs. Homer Graf, and Comdr. and Mrs. N. M. Pignam.

Lt. Franklin D. Karna, Jr., and Mrs. Karna, of Washington spent the week end with Lieutenant Karna's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karna.

Lt. George Kosco, USN, has as his guest for the week end at the Officers' Club Mr. Cory Ford, the well known magazine writer.

Miss Catherine Mainwaring, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Mainwaring, of Drexel Hill, Philadelphia, is visiting Miss Polly Ferguson at her home on King George St. Miss Ferguson is sister of Lts. Glover and James Ferguson.

Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens has returned after a short visit in New York.

Lt. Joseph F. Dahlgren gave an informal talk on the artist Vincent Van Gogh, before the Sketch Club at the Calvert Studio, last Friday afternoon. Lieutenant Dahlgren, who is an instructor in the modern language department at the Naval Academy, used some colored reproductions of the artist's pictures to illustrate various phases in Van Gogh's development.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown, Jr., have staying with them, their niece Miss Diana Ailyn of Waterford, Conn.

Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Keester gave a small bridge party on Friday.

FT. BENNING, GA.

February 12, 1938

Having recently completed the Standard Course of instruction in Red Cross First Aid, fifty-two members of the Military Police Force of the Infantry School assembled in formation at the Provost Marshal's Headquarters at 1:30 p. m., Saturday, where Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Commandant, who is Vice-Chairman of the Muscogee County Chapter, American Red Cross, delivered Standard First Aid Certificates to them and complimented them on their successful termination of the course.

Capt. Walter D. Bule, Provost Marshal, Capt. Thomas D. Drake, Assistant Provost Marshal, J. Gordon Young, of Columbus, Chairman of the Muscogee County Chapter, American Red Cross, and John W. Clark, Field Director at Ft. Benning, were also present when the certificates were awarded.

The members of this class, who received instructions under Stewart C. Bell, former Educational Adviser, CCC, and an authorized Red Cross First Aid Instructor, made a creditable showing in their written class work and practical demonstrations, completing the course with high grades.

During the time this class was in progress, one member of the Military Police Force had an accident in which he suffered cuts about a wrist, but another member nearby, who had received sufficient instruction to enable him to act promptly and intelligently, applied a tourniquet to the victim's arm and rushed him to the Station Hospital.

It is particularly important for members of the Military Police to have the knowledge which such First Aid training provides, since they are more likely to witness accidents and mishaps which too often cause serious injury to many persons.

It is interesting to note that another class of fifteen members of the Military Police Force are now receiving instruction in the Standard Course of First Aid under the leadership of Mr. R. W. Murphy as instructor. Members of the Military Police who received certificates Saturday afternoon were as follows:

James G. Allison, Edward S. Armstrong, Harry W. Bennett, Henry B. Bostick, John F. Brand, Hilry P. Brashears, Ralph Broome, Lloyd B. Byrd, James E. Coody, Pascal O. Dunn, Raymond G. Enzman, Robert R. Ford, Robert L. Foster, George W. Garden, William H. Green, Coy C. Hall, George B. Hamner, Tony T. Hatchett, Marquis Hatmaker, Noah Hickox, Thomas J. Hill, Hubert C. Hines, William R. Irby, William R. Johnson, Herbert E. Kasper, Lewis J. Kold.

Thomas C. Kuykendall, Carney B. Leegate, Chester McCloskey, Lucius McMahan, Edwin A. McPhail, Johnnie M. Mallory, J. C. Martin, Jr., Alfred F. Morgan, Willie B. Morris, Jerome W. Newton, Hubert G. Queen, Cecil B. Richards, Thomas Smith, Phillip H. Shelley, William M. Shuttleworth, James E. Taylor, Ralph M. Temples, Wilmer D. Tipton, John V. Tipton, Sedgie B. Tyne, William K. Ward, Adolph Willers, Leonard T. Womble, Earl Wright, Ike York, Joseph Zapasnik.

NORFOLK, VA.

February 17, 1938

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons entertained Friday night, February 11, at a dinner at their home, the commandant's house, at the Navy Yard. They had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Fred F. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze, Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Heiner, and Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Johnston.

Capt. and Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze were hosts Friday afternoon, February 4, at an "at home" at their quarters at the Naval Base. The tea and coffee tables were presided over by Mrs. Frank Hardeman Brumby, Mrs. Manley H. Simons, Mrs. Herbert H. Michael, Mrs. John B. Kaufman, Mrs. James A. Randall, Mrs. Ralph M. Warfield, Mrs. Archibald McGlasson, and Miss Myra Burns, of Middleville, N. Y. Punch was served by Mrs. John H. Hoover, Mrs. Frank D. Wagner, Mrs. Theodore C. Longquest, Mrs. M. C. Erwin, Mrs. Charles

J. Stuart, Mrs. Roger T. Carlson, of Quantico, and Mrs. Herman Hudgins. The guests numbered about two hundred and forty.

Maj. and Mrs. Arnold C. Larsen entertained Saturday evening, February 5, at a dinner at the Officers' Club at the Naval Base preceding the fortnightly dance, and preceding the dinner they were hosts at a cocktail party given at their home in the Glencove Apts. In their party were Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Monitor Watchman, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Yodell, Capt. and Mrs. Phillip Thwing and Dr. and Mrs. Otto E. Van der Aue.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Hoover entertained on Saturday night at a supper party at their home at the Naval Base. Their guests numbered twenty.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Mark Charlton were hosts at a buffet supper at their home at the Navy Yard Friday night, Feb. 11, preceding the fancy dress ball given by the Commandant and officers of the Navy Yard, Naval Hospital, and Naval Ammunition Depot, at the Officers' Club at the Yard. The party was in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, Jr., who will leave shortly for the West Coast, where Lieutenant Commander Fletcher has been ordered for duty. Capt. and Mrs. Charlton's other guests numbered twenty-two.

Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Rogers were hosts at a buffet supper at their home on Shirley Avenue.

QUANTICO, VA.

February 10, 1938

The Commanding General and Mrs. James C. Breckinridge, USMC, were hosts at a reception Feb. 11, at the bachelor officers' quarters. In addition to the officers and their ladies from the post, the ranking guests from out of town included the Maj. Gen. Comdt. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, USMC, Col. and Mrs. Holland Smith, USMC, Col. and Mrs. Julian Smith, USMC, Col. and Mrs. A. A. Vandegrift, USMC, Col. and Mrs. Calvin B. Matthews, USMC, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Blake, USMC, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leo D. Hermie, USMC, Maj. and Mrs. Richard H. Jeschke, USMC, Maj. and Mrs. John T. Selden, USMC, Maj. and Mrs. Andrew E. Creesy, USMC, of Washington.

Miss Beverly Mann, daughter of Capt. William Mann, Jr., (MC), USN, and Mrs. Mann, went to Hanover, N. H., last week to attend the winter carnival at Dartmouth College.

(Continued on next Page)



Washington, D. C.

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Posts and Stations

QUANTICO, VA.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Mrs. Robert Lee Duvall of Annapolis, Md., is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Hawley C. Waterman, USMC.

Lt. Robert Faust, (MC), USN, and Mrs. Faust have as their guest Mrs. Faust's sister, Miss Rachel Maddux of Kansas City, Mo.

Maj. and Mrs. Edwin J. Mund, USMC, and their daughter, Eileen Mund, were the guests of Mrs. R. L. Lambeth in Greensboro, N. C., last week-end.

Mrs. August Larson and her small daughter, Joanna Larson, are visiting in Norfolk with Mrs. Larson's sister, Mrs. Roy Sampson. Mrs. Larson and Mrs. Sampson are daughters of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Selden B. Kennedy, USMC, of this post. Both Captain Larson, USMC, and Lieutenant Sampson, USN, are on the maneuvers.

Mrs. Charles E. Hurlburt and her small daughter, Judith Anne Hurlburt, of Dover, N. J., are the house guests of Mrs. Hurlburt's sister, Mrs. Robert H. Kerr, wife of Captain Kerr, USMCR, who is away on the maneuvers.

Miss Joyce Geiger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Roy S. Geiger, AC, USMC, who attend American University, was here last week-end to spend her mid-term vacation on the post.

Miss Annette Kellogg of New Canaan, Conn., was the guest last week-end of her cousins, 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Law, USMC.

Maj. and Mrs. Moses J. Gould, AC, USMC, have as their guest Mrs. Gould's sister, Miss Margaret College of Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Louis J. Fields, wife of 2nd Lt. Fields, USMC, is visiting her family in Philadelphia.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

February 14, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. John D. Manchester, (MC), USN, entertained sixteen at dinner Sunday evening at the Casa de Manana, La Jolla.

Wives of officers of the USS Reuben Jones were hosts the past week at a luncheon at El Cortez Hotel, the guests including the wives of officers of the USS Goff, Fox and Brooks.

Mrs. Karl F. Smith, wife of Commander Smith, USN-Ret., was luncheon hostess on Wednesday at Hotel del Coronado.

Maj. Gen. Harold B. Fiske, USA-Ret., discussed "Tactics of Today" at a dinner sponsored by San Diego Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association, at the Maryland Hotel recently.

Mrs. Augustus T. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, USMC, was luncheon hostess at El Cortez Hotel Thursday for a group of Marine officers' wives. Captain and Mrs. Lewis have as their guests Mrs. Ernest L. Russell, wife of Captain Russell, USMC-Ret., and her daughter, Mrs. Patricia Hudson. Mrs. Russell is now making her home at San Bernardino.

Maj. Gen. Louis McC. Little, USMC, were hosts at dinner at their quarters at the Marine Base Saturday evening, their guests including Hon. Julius Lay, U. S. minister to Venezuela, and Mrs. Lay; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Henry Russell, USMC-Ret., Rear Adm. William C. Watts, USN, and Mrs. Julius Wangenheim and Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols.

Capt. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, USN, entertained Saturday evening with a dinner-dance at the Commissioned Officers' Mess at North Island.

Vice Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, commanding the air battle force, with members of his staff, was honored at a cocktail party given by Lt. and Mrs. Stanton B. Dunlap, USN, Friday afternoon at the Dunlap home in Coronado.

Capt. and Mrs. Jesse A. Nelson, USN-Ret., have sold their Mt. Helix home and gone to Palm Springs to remain for the balance of the season at that resort.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

February 13, 1938

Vice Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, commander of the Battle Force, and Mrs. Kalbfus, Captain Edward D. Washburn, Jr., new commanding officer of the USS California, flagship of the Battle Force, and Mrs. Washburn were honor guests at a cocktail party Thursday in Lakewood Country Club arranged by a group of officers attached to the ship.

In the receiving line with Vice Adm. and Mrs. Kalbfus and Capt. and Mrs. Washburn were staff officers and their wives. More than 150 were present. The valentine theme prevailed in decorations and the ship's orchestra played for dancing.

Later that evening Comdr. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., executive officer of the California, and Mrs. Kelley were hosts at dinner in the Country Club for the two couples honored at the cocktail party, staff officers, their wives, and heads of departments and their wives.

Mrs. Kalbfus and Mrs. Washburn were honor guests Tuesday at the ship's luncheon in the Country Club attended by thirty-five. Hostesses were Meses. R. N. S. Baker, A. J. Wellings and C. A. Coggins.

Lt. and Mrs. Neil K. Dietrich were hosts at an informal at home for 100 Navy friends complimenting Admiral and Mrs. Kalbfus, with Mrs. Thomas Ragan and Mrs. Sterling Smith

assisting in receiving. Lieutenant Dietrich is aide and flag lieutenant on the admiral's staff.

Army and civilian friends are being entertained tonight in Hollywood Riviera Clubhouse tonight at a farewell party given by Col. William Dixon, USA, and Mrs. Dixon of San Pedro. The hosts are to depart March 1 with their young daughters, Misses Katherine and Marian Dixon, for Washington, D. C. After four years as finance officer at Fort MacArthur, Colonel Dixon goes to Washington, D. C., to serve as finance officer, U. S. Army.

Many service set folk attended the Queen o' Hearts ball last night in Pacific Coast Club. Among them were Lt. and Mrs. Logan McKee, USS Mississippi, who gave a small dinner party for Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Whitefield Webb. Commander Webb, commanding officer of the naval oil tanker, Kanawha, and Mrs. Webb are leaving here this week for Washington. April 9 they are scheduled to sail from New York for South America, where the officer will take up new duties as American naval attaché at Santiago, Chili. He is being relieved by Comdr. Harry J. Reuse.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 531)

on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Edward E. Colestock, det. VP-4, April; to Lexington.

Lt. (jg) William E. Ellis, det. VP-6 (Yorktown), Feb. or March; to c. f. o. Enterprise and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) George K. Hudson, det. Yorktown, May; to Badger.

Lt. (jg) Edmund G. Konrad, det. VP-3 (Saratoga), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) James A. Murphy, det. VP-6, May or June; to VO-3 (Idaho).

Lt. (jg) James R. Ogden, det. VCS-4 (Northampton), May or June; to VP-7 (Wright).

Lt. (jg) Samuel H. Porter, det. VP-4, April; to VO-2 (Oklahoma).

Lt. (jg) Gordon W. Underwood, det. Mississippi, March 12; to Vega.

Lt. (jg) William J. Widhelm, det. VCS-2 (Milwaukee), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Lowell W. Williams, det. VP-1, May or June; to VP-19 (Teal).

Lt. (jg) Albert H. Wilson, Jr., det. VP-2, May or June; to instn. Naval Academy. Ors. Jan. 27 revoked.

Ens. Ralph A. Embree, det. Mississippi, May 1; to Chandler.

Ens. Carl W. Heywood, det. Nevada, May 27; to Clark.

Ens. Kenneth C. Lovell, det. Yorktown, June; to instn. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Ens. Robert J. Williams, det. Lexington, May 23; to Reid.

Ens. Donald E. Willman, det. Maryland, May 1; to Schenck.

February 16, 1938

Comdr. Ward P. Davis, det. C. O., Dewey, July 16; to instn. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys.

Comdr. Henry M. Mullinix, det. Wright, June 1; to staff, Cdr. Battle Force, as avia. off.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas D. Ross, det. 12th Nav. Dist., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Edward Sparrow, det. 13th Nav. Dist., April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Rawson Bennett, 2nd, det. Concord, April; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Div. 19, as radio and sound off.

Lt. Francis E. Cromwell, det. VP-14 (Owl), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. William A. Deam, det. VP-12 (Langley), June; to Nav. Proving Grd., Dahlgren.

Lt. Robert E. Dixon, det. Saratoga, June; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Francis B. Johnson, det. VP-11 (Langley), June or July; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Marvin P. Kingsley, det. Selfridge; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 14, engr. off.

Lt. Alan R. Nash, det. Lexington, June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Richard W. Smith, det. Mississippi, Feb. 11; to Selfridge as engr. off.

Lt. Daniel J. Wagner, det. Tennessee, May 27; to Monaghan as engr. off.

Lt. Calvin E. Wakeman, det. VF-2 (Lexington), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. William W. Weeden, Jr., det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, Feb. 11; to command Tarpon.

Lt. Paul C. Wirtz, det. C. O., Tanager, July 9; to command Pruitt.

Lt. Comdr. Henry T. Wray, det. C. O., Pruitt, July 13; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) George E. Arts, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Feb. 14; to Leary.

Lt. (jg) Thompson Black, Jr., on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Richard O. Greene, Jr., det. VP-19 (Teal), June or July; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Robert J. C. Maulsby, det. VS-3 (Saratoga), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Edward L. Foster, det. Whitney, March or April; to Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. (jg) Bowen F. McLeod, det. VB-3 (Saratoga), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) George M. Ottinger, det. VB-2 (Lexington), June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Kenneth West, det. Pennsylvania; to Asiatic Station.

Capt. Abraham H. Allen (MC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, March; to NYd., Phila.

Comdr. Wilbur O. Manning (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Feb.; to Mississippi.

Comdr. Clarence W. Ross (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., April 1; to Relief.

Lt. Comdr. Archie A. Antrim (SC), det. NYd., New York, Feb.; to 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. William R. Parker (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, March; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila.

Lt. (jg) Raymond L. Abrahamson (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to duty Destroyers, Battle Force.

Ch. Boon. Harold L. Arnold, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Ch. Boon. Roy J. Jennings, det. NYd., Puget Sound, March 1; to c. f. o. Phoenix and on bd. when comm.

Boon. Saleem D. Frey, det. Sandpiper, Feb. 14; to Grebe.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Edwin Hanna, det. San Francisco, March 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Pharm. John E. Kelley, det. Bushnell, Feb.; to instn. Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Ch. Pay Ck. Joseph F. Batzer, det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Feb.; to Salt Lake City.

Ch. Pay Ck. John H. Hampshire, det. Idaho, Feb.; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Ch. Pay Ck. Jared R. Huggett, det. Receiving Sta., Boston, April; to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo.

Pay Ck. Walter C. Chapman, det. Salt Lake City, March; to Rigel.

Ch. Corp. Lloyd V. Scott, det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor; on disch. trmt.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Coast Guard Orders

Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

Rear Adm. Russel B. Woesche

Lt. M. H. Imlay, det. Nemesis, effective about June 27, 1938, and assigned Academy, to report not later than July 1, 1938.

Lt. M. C. Jones, det. Cayuga, effective about June 13, 1938, and assigned Academy, to report not later than June 15, 1938.

Lt. (jg) W. E. Creedon, det. San Francisco Division, effective upon completion of instruction at University of California, and assigned Academy.

Lt. G. W. Dick, det. Bibb, effective about July 1, 1938, and assigned Pontchartrain as engineer officer.

Btan. Sigard Christianson, det. Modoc, effective about March 16, 1938, and assigned Academy, to report not later than March 19, 1938.

Mach. A. C. Arnold, det. Cahoon, effective March 15, 1938, and assigned Atlanta as engineer officer.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 525)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

Col. Stephen O. Fuqua (Inf.), relieved from assignment with OD, from Madrid, Spain, July 29, 1938, to 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. James B. Gillespie, from Dover, N. J., Mar. 1, 1938, to 1st Div., Madison Bks., N. Y.

Lt. Col. Thomas J. Hayes, from West Point, N. Y., July 15, 1938, to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Maj. Fred A. McMahon, from Philippine Dept., to Hdq. 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Capt. Harold A. Willis, from Madison Bks., N. Y., Mar. 10, 1938, to Curtis Bay Ord. Depot, Curtis Bay, Md.

Capt. Leslie A. Skinner, from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10.

Capt. William V. Randall is retired for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1938. Advanced to war-time rank of Major.

1st Lt. Frederick B. Young (CAC), from present assignment Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Sept. 1, 1938, to staff Ordnance School.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.

Capt. William W. Jervy, from Hollywood, Calif., to SC Photographic Lab., Washington, D. C. Sail S. F. July 30, 1938.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of CH. Ch. Aristeo V. Simoni, prior orders amended, from Philippines to Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Ch. Edwin Burling, from China to U. S. Disciplinary Bks., Governors Island, N. Y., via Tacoma, Wash., San Francisco, and Panama Canal.

Ch. William D. Cleary, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

Ch. Thomas J. Lennan, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F. June 23.

Ch. Edmund C. Silney, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., sail N. Y. June 10.

1st Lt. Morris Eugene Day, Ch.-Res., appointed Chaplain (1st Lt.), Regular Army, from Feb. 11, 1938; relieved CCC duty 8th Corps Area, to March Fld., Calif.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV. Col. Homer M. Groninger, from Harrisburg, Pa., to 11th Cav. Presidio of Monterey, Calif., sail N. Y. June 10.

Following from station indicated to staff, Command and Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 1, 1938.

Lt. Col. Willis D. Crittender, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Maj. William C. Chase, Ft. Riley, Kan. Maj. Henry T. Allen, from Ft. Riley, Kan. June 1, to OR, Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. Walter E. Buchly, from Tucson, Ariz. to Philippine Dept., sail S. F. June 23, 1938.

Capt. Lawrence E. Schick, prior orders revoked.

Capt. Gordon S. Armes, detailed in AGD, from Ft. Brown, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F. April 19, 1938.

1st Lt. Joseph H. O'Malley, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to West Point, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Alexander D. Surles, Jr., from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Brown, Tex.

2nd Lt. Paul W. Scheidecker, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA. Col. Ballard Lyerly, on his own application is retired from active service July 31, 1938.

Lt. Col. Roscoe C. Batson, from CCC duty, to Hdq., 3rd Corps Area, at Balto., Md.

Maj. Basil H. Perry, from Ft. Knox, Ky. to staff, Command and Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 1, 1938.

Capt. Edward O. Hopkins, from Ft. Myer, Va., to duty with American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D. C.

Capt. John L. Chamberlain, Jr., from Ithaca, N. Y., June 17, 1938, to Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. Beverly DeW. Jones, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. Maj. Leon C. Dennis, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to staff, Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Leo D. Vichules, retired from active service for disability, Feb. 28, 1938.

Following from West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10, 1938: Capt. Isaac H. Ritchie, Capt. Grayson Schmidt.

Capt. William H. Papenfoth, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., July 5, 1938, to NG duty, Concord, N. H.

1st Lt. Harvey J. Jablonsky, from Panama Canal Dept., to Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Kermit R. Schweidel, prior orders revoked.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF. Lt. Col. Robert B. Cole, from Washington, D. C., June 24, to 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Lt. Col. Eacott B. Miller (PS), from Philippine Dept., to Governors Island, N. Y., pending retirement, sail Manila, Feb. 24, 1938.

Following from station indicated to staff, Command and Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 1, 1938.

Lt. Col. Henry Terrell, Jr., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Sereno E. Brett, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Norman D. Cota, Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.

Maj. Charles H. Karistad, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Andrew J. McFarland, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Maj. Earl C. Flegel, from Hawaiian Dept. to El Paso High School, El Paso, Tex.

The following officers at Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., assigned to 24th Inf., in addition to other duties: Maj. Leo A. Bennett, June 8, 1938, Maj. Harold P. Gibson, June 29, 1938, Maj. Robert C. Macon, June 28, 1938.

Maj. James P. Moore, from El Paso, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F. July 6, 1938.

Maj. Paul W. Mapes, from Corvallis, Ore., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F. July 6, 1938.

Maj. Paul T. Baker, from Ft. Howard, Md. July 5, 1938, to NG duty Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. Douglas B. Smith, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1938, to 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Capt. Rudolph W. Broedlow, from Ft. (Please turn to Page 537)

Service Legislative Summary

BILLS INTRODUCED

General

Miller, S. 3460. To provide for the common defense by acquiring domestically mined manganese ores and concentrates essential to the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces in time of an emergency.

Army

Harter, H. R. 9503. To amend the National Defense Act of June 30, 1916, as amended with respect to the pay and allowance of certain Reserve officers.

Sheppard, S. 3450. To authorize the Secretary of War to acquire by donation land at or near Fort Missoula, Mont., for target range, military, or other public purposes.

Shaffer, H. R. 9445. To provide that officers and men of the National Guard shall be entitled to pensions for disabilities incurred in training.

Bland, H. R. 9526. To amend the act of May 27, 1908, authorizing settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, to include Coast Guard and Public Health Service.

Navy

Nichols, H. R. 9443. Relating to the promotion of certain officers of the Navy, and for other purposes.

Stuphin, H. R. 9461. For the relief of the present leader of the Navy Band and officer in charge of the Navy School of Music.

Merritt, H. R. 9537. To restore Charles N. Lique to the retired list of the Navy as a lieutenant.

ACTION ON BILLS

S. 3035. To authorize the city of Vancouver, Wash., to construct and maintain a historical memorial on the Vancouver Bks. Military Reservation, Wash., reported to Senate by Military Committee.

S. 3095. Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant to the Coos County Court of Coquille, Oreg., and the State of Oregon an easement with respect to certain lands for highway purposes. Reported to Senate by Military Committee.

H. R. 9359. To amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, by reestablishing the Regular Army Reserve, reported to House Feb. 16 by Military Committee with amendment.

OBITUARIES

EDITORIAL

The country and particularly the Navy, will cherish the memory of Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, USN-Ret., because of the great and patriotic influence which he wielded upon matters important to their welfare. When the history of his life is revealed in fulness, it will be established that this modest, unassuming Virginian played the role not only of physician but of statesman; that he never offered, but when called upon made, suggestions that adopted, beneficially promoted the destiny of the Nation. His appointment to the grade of Rear Admiral was not a mere expression of favoritism. It was the deliberate decision of President Wilson, based upon personal recognition of his medical ability, and upon knowledge of the help in state affairs which he had received from him. President Roosevelt, who first brought the young medical officer to the White House, and President Taft, entertained for him the same affection and high regard as did the World War President. They knew of his concern for the Navy, that he was always solicitous for its condition and enlargement, and his advice regarding it, and occasionally of the Army as well, generally was accepted because it was sound and stood the test of experience. He accompanied President Wilson to Europe, and served as the guardian of his health and his confidant, and his association with the men in power in the Old World eased the tension in many developments and thereby enabled the President to bring about an adjudication. His selection as President of the Red Cross was a graceful recognition by President Roosevelt of the service he had rendered the country, and in that office he demonstrated by his handling of disasters, his high executive leadership. His loss naturally is irretrievable to his devoted wife and children, and in sympathizing with them the country realizes there has gone to his fathers a true patriot, an outstanding physician, a great humanitarian and a friend to everyone

no matter what his position or his condition, in the truest meaning of that word.

Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, USN-Ret., died at his home in Washington on Tuesday morning, Feb. 15.

Admiral Grayson, one of the Navy's most able medical officers was the friend and confidant of Presidents of the United States since the term of Woodrow Wilson.

He will be remembered also for his great work as President of the American Red Cross, which post he had held since March 1, 1935.

He entered the Navy as an Assistant Surgeon in June, 1904. He served at sea for several years, and in 1916, he became surgeon and then medical director, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

He was named White House physician by President Wilson, and was known as one of the war time president's closest friends.

During the World War, Admiral Grayson was a member of the public health committee of the National Food Administration and medical member of the Council of National Defense. Following the war he went with the President to Versailles and was at his side when the President collapsed while making his famous League of Nations tour.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt chose Admiral Grayson to direct his first inauguration ceremonies in 1933.

His career was studded with big jobs well done, he was noted for his ability to keep state secrets entrusted to him and he was looked upon as one of the great figures of official Washington.

His funeral was held on Thursday, Feb. 17, from St. John's Episcopal Church, and he was interred in Arlington National Cemetery. President Roosevelt headed the Nation in paying tribute.

Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson made the following statement: "Admiral Grayson was my friend for many years. His judgment could always be relied upon and his intimate association with four presidents as medical advisor and friend is evidence of his sterling character and professional ability."

"His death is a profound loss to me and I feel keenly the loss to the Navy in the passing of one of its most distinguished officers."

Rear Admiral Gilbert J. Rowell, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, commanded a detachment of 150 sailors, marines and the Navy Band which met the funeral cortege at the gate to Arlington Cemetery, where the casket was transferred to a caisson and escorted to the grave.

He was 59 years of age at the time of his death.

Maj. Lawrence B. Glasgow, Inf., USA, died at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 15, 1938.

Major Glasgow, who had been stationed at Maxwell Fld., Ala., was born at Bellevue, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1880. He accepted a commission in the Army as 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry Nov. 30, 1917, following a period of active duty as a 1st Lieutenant, Engineer Section, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Major Glasgow served in Washington, D. C., on two occasions: from June 14, 1924, to April 12, 1926, in the Operations and Training Branch of the War Department General Staff, and from August 24, 1933, to July 13, 1934, when he attended the Army War College. He graduated from several of the other Army schools. He completed the Officers' Course at the Infantry School in 1922 and in 1929 completed the Advanced Course there. The same year he completed the Field Officers' Course at the Chemical Warfare School. In 1931 he graduated from the Command and General Staff School, and in 1935 graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Major Glasgow was awarded the Purple Heart for a wound received in action on Oct. 12, 1918, and a Silver Star for gallantry in action while serving as captain with the 61st Infantry.

Major Glasgow is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith G. Glasgow, Army and

Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and two sons, Lawrence G., and Hugh.

Mary Kathryn McMahon, nine-year-old daughter of Capt. Leo T. McMahon, Field Artillery, died in Camp Hill, suburb of Harrisburg, Pa., last Monday, February 14.

Possessed of an unusually sunny disposition which was a charm to her classmates in the third grade of the Nathan C. Schaeffer school and with an eager, willing character, she had endeared herself to a wide circle.

Out at Leavenworth where her daddy had been at the Command and General Staff School for two years, Mary Kath-

ryn was recognized as having one of the most infectious smiles any little girl ever had.

Taken ill with rheumatic fever last Summer, she went to school early in 1938. Another attack came on Friday, February 11. Just the day before she had prepared her valentines for her chums and those she intended to give were in the box in her school room the morning the angel of death came. Her mother lies in Arlington.

A brother, Leo T., Jr., also survives. Captain McMahon is instructor to the 107th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Burial was in Rome, N. Y. last Wednesday.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ACKLEN — Born at Sternburg Hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 12, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. M. A. Acklen, Cav., USA, a son, Thomas Mead Acklen.

ASHWORTH — Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 3, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Philip Hamilton Ashworth, USN, a son.

CAVENAUGH — Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert La Tourrette Cavanaugh, MC, USA, a daughter, Cynthia Nourse, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, USA-Ret., of Alexandria, Va.

DODGE — Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 11, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Wilson T. Dodge, USMC, a son.

FULLER — Born at Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt., Jan. 31, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Waight Fuller III, a son, Robert Waight Fuller IV, grandson of Col. and Mrs. James P. Robinson, USA-Ret.

MENESEE — Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Melville Monroe Menesee, a son, Henry Grant Larnard. Mrs. Menesee is the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry Grant Larnard, USA.

MULCAHY — Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., Feb. 4, 1938, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francis P. Mulcahy, USMC, a daughter, Mary Patricia.

MURPHY — Born at Long Beach, Calif., Feb. 11, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. John W. Murphy, USN, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. N. H. Hall, USMC-Ret., and of Capt. and Mrs. John F. Murphy, (MC), USN.

Married

CAMPBELL-GALVIN — Married at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10, 1938, Miss Eleanor Powers Galvin, to Lt. (jg) Harold William Campbell, Jr., USN.

FINNIGAN-COYLE — Married at Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 12, 1938, Miss Jane Coyle, daughter of former Representative and Mrs. W. Radford Coyle of Bethlehem, Pa., to Ens. Oliver D. Finnigan, USN.

O'SHEA-OLIVER — Married at St. Thomas Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1938, Miss Genevieve Oliver and Mr. Carbery Francis O'Shea, son of Mrs. John O'Shea and the late Colonel O'Shea, USA.

PERRILL-PHILLIPS — Married at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 11, 1938, Mrs. Virginia Lewis Phillips, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Earl Lewis, USN-Ret., to Lt. Harlan Knox Perrill, USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. Harlan P. Perrill, USN-Ret., of San Diego, Calif.

VEEDER-GREER — Married at Elkton, Md., Feb. 16, 1938, Mrs. G. Parks Greer to Lt. William Schuetz Veeder, USN, son of the late Comdr. Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, USN.

WELCH-CALHOUN — Married recently at Coronado, Calif., Miss Sara Elizabeth Calhoun, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William L. Calhoun, USN, to Aviation Cadet Warren Welch, USNR.

WENDT-SCHMIDT — Married at Cavite, P. I., Jan. 11, 1938, Miss Bernice Schmidt, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry Schmidt, USMC, to 2nd Lt. William Robert Wendt, USMC.

Died

BENSON — Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 12, 1938, Lt. Oscar Benson, USN-Ret.

BOLDUC — Died at Glen Echo, Md., Feb. 14, 1938, Fred J. Bolduc, former captain, USA, in the Spanish-American and World Wars.

CASSEEN — Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1938, Frank Casseen, CWT, USN.

CHANCELLOR — Died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 14, 1938, Chf. Elec. Ora W. Chancellor, USN.

CRABTREE — Died at Mt. Vernon, Washington, Jan. 10, 1938, Col. George Henry Crabtree, USA-Ret.

GLASGOW — Died at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 15, 1938, Maj. Lawrence B. Glasgow, Inf., USA.

GOSNELL — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1938, Mr. Sgt. Harry L. Gosnell, USA-Ret.

GRAYSON — Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1938, Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, (MC), USN-Ret.

HOAR — Died Dec. 15, 1938, Tech. Sgt. William F. Hoar, USA-Ret.

HOEFER — Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1938, Mr. William R. Hoefler, a former lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve.

HOGUE — Died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1938, Mr. William McGuffey Hoge, father of Mrs. F. T. Chew, wife of Comdr. F. T. Chew, USN-Ret.; and father of Lt. Col. B. F. Hoge, Cav., USA; Lt. Col. W. M. Hoge, CE, USA; Capt. K. G. Hoge, Cav., USA; and grandfather of Cadet W. M. Hoge, jr., USMA.

HUDGINS — Died at Carmel, Calif., Feb. 8, 1938, Capt. Patrick Henry Hudgins, USA-Ret.

KRIEGER — Died at Salamanca, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1938, Mrs. Myrtle M. Krieger, wife of Lt. Col. A. Edward Krieger, Inf.-Res.

LIZBERG — Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Feb. 7, 1938, Lt. (jg) Carl Alfred Lizberg, USN-Ret.

LONG — Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1938, Miss Elizabeth D. Long, daughter of the late Capt. Andrew Kennedy Long, USA.

MCALLISTER — Died at Pearl Harbor, T. H., Feb. 6, 1938, Lt. (jg) Frank Chambers McAllister, Jr., USN.

McMAHON — Died at Camp Hill, Pa., Feb. 14, 1938, Mary Kathryn McMahon, daughter of Capt. Leo T. McMahon, USA.

MAHAN — Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 10, 1938, St. Sgt. William L. Mahan, Inf., USA.

MITCHELL — Died at Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 15, 1938, John W. Mitchell, father of Capt. John D. Mitchell, CAC, USA, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOULTON — Died at Arlington, Va., Feb. 9, 1938, Lucy Adella Moulton, mother of 1st Lt. Jefferson E. Moulton, USA-Ret.

OHMSEN — Died at Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 13, 1938, Lt. August Ohmsen, USN-Ret.

ROSS — Died at Oceanport, N. J., Feb. 10, 1938, Thomas Ross, civilian expert of the U. S. Signal Corps at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

STEELE — Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 11, 1938, Lt. Col. Harry F. Steele, USA-Ret.

TEN EYCK — Died at Miami, Fla., Feb. 11, 1938, James A. Ten Eyck, former rowing coach, U. S. Naval Academy.

WHITE — Died at Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1938, Mrs. Clara Monetta White, wife of WO William C. White, Band, 16th Inf., USA.

WRIGHT — Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 4, 1938, Lt. Comdr. William Lloyd Wright, USN-Ret.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The President apparently has turned to psychology to aid in lifting the country out of the "recession." His acceptance of the fact that there is a recession was revealed by his recommendation for the appropriation of an additional 250 million dollars for relief, and confirmed by Secretary Morgenthau, who told the House Appropriations Committee that the country had suffered "one of the most rapid declines in business that has ever been experienced"; that "it is most acute," and that it would be a mistake to say that prosperity is "just around the corner." To dispel the pessimism in business circles the Administration has inaugurated policies apparently designed to create an atmosphere of inflation without actually engaging in inflation. Mr. Morgenthau last Monday announced abandonment of the gold sterilization plan unless the inflow of the metal should be in excess of 300 millions quarterly. No one expects this importation to reach any such figure for months to come. The intent of the move is to expand the credit base and make easy money conditions, though there is a plethora of money in the banks. Certainly the action is not regarded as deflationary, but whether or not it is inflationary depends upon a number of factors other than that of credit. At a press conference on Wednesday, the President spoke of the need of higher prices. However, he limited his generality by saying that some prices, notably that of copper, are not too high. Such talk from the Chief Executive creates a buying psychology. People are more inclined to buy when prices are low. The President since has amplified this viewpoint. It will be recalled that last Spring he feared a runaway market and expressed the opinion that durable goods prices were too high. The drop in prices started in midsummer. In November the President began to worry about the effect of rising costs upon industrial activity. He made statements in January showing that he continued to be concerned over high costs, especially in the heavy goods and construction industries, which were urged to reduce prices without cutting wages. Now he regards the nation's price levels as too low. While as stated the President is making these psychological manoeuvres to influence buying, and, therefore, accelerating industry and employment, his sudden shifts of views are disconcerting to business, for under a free economic system it hesitates to make decisions when faced by the knowledge that word from the White House may so affect the public as to increase or decrease buying and, consequently, prices. The inflationary bloc in the Senate is gratified that the President has made a move toward the abandonment of the gold sterilization policy, but feels that policy should be dropped entirely. It wants also further reduction in the gold content of the dollar—the President can cut the content from 59.06% of the old standard to 50% and would not look with disfavor upon

his exercise of the authority given him to issue 3 billions in greenbacks. It is not believed that the President will resort to the latter unless and until the recession gets deeper, but there is no doubt that if the developments show results from the gold sterilization move the Treasury will expand it. That Congress will not go along with any further social or economic plans of the President is shown by the decision of the Senate to continue the anti-lynching filibuster. That may be ended and the bill tabled shortly, but it is now apparent that liberals have joined the conservatives to promote the filibuster so as to consume time, and prevent proposals feared by business from being considered. The bill revolutionizing agriculture, which the President, when approving, hailed as an important milestone in the progress of farming, is likely to be the only important Roosevelt economic and social recommendation adopted at this session. The President conferred with Representatives Norton and Ramspeck concerning the wage-hour bill pending in the Labor Committee, and showed a disposition to accept any measure establishing the principle, which the House might enact. But the leaders of the House have decided not to let this bill be reported out of the Committee until after all the appropriation bills shall have been passed. Once the latter bills are out of the way, Congressmen will hasten home to building their fences for reelection, and it will be difficult to hold a quorum; and in addition, the majority of the House Rules Committee has not changed its attitude of hostility to any such legislation. The House Ways and Means Committee is still struggling with the tax bill. For three months it has been doing so. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether repeal or modification of the surplus profits and capital gains taxes would stimulate industrial activity, but the fact is that both Big and Little Business think it would, and, there,

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

MERCHANT MARINE

fore, action upon these taxes would have a valuable psychological effect. For this reason the President has begun to apply pressure to the committee to report the bill to the House. No indication is yet given as to when the President will send his anti-monopoly message to Congress, but it is said it now will be mild in character. As another stimulant, the President has announced that if found to be self-liquidating he will urge the construction of a trans-continental super-highway. Announcement is expected momentarily of the plans of the Administration to arrange for the financing of "little" business.

Merchant Marine

In a letter to Senator Royal S. Copeland, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, took issue with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on the advisability of establishing a mediation board to settle maritime labor difficulties.

Miss Perkins had earlier contended that the time "was not yet ripe" to establish such a board.

Chairman Kennedy appeared in person before the Committee on Commerce to read his letter and answer questions of the Committee.

In concluding his statement before the Committee, Chairman Kennedy said:

"It should constantly be borne in mind, too, that life and property at sea can only be safeguarded by a competent, disciplined and contented personnel, and that the existence of such a personnel to man our merchant ships is of primary importance to the national defense."

"Investigation and experience convinces the commission that discipline and the responsibility of maritime labor and the co-relative

obligations of maritime employers must be established at the earliest possible moment and not in a 'few years' hence. To tolerate present conditions and to allow the present chaotic situation to continue without determined and courageous efforts to bring about proper conditions in the field of maritime labor would in our opinion invite the complete destruction of the American Merchant Marine."

"The commission has carried out the mandate of Congress found in section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 with respect to establishing minimum manning scales, minimum wage scales, and reasonable working conditions for all officers and crews employed on vessels receiving an operating-differential subsidy. The commission must and will see to it that the rules and regulations so promulgated are honored by operators and employees alike."

"What the commission has done, however (and it is all that it can do under existing law), is not enough. If we are to have a merchant marine of the character demanded by the policy laid down in Title I of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, then the enactment of legislation providing methods for the prompt and orderly settlement of labor disputes in the industry is urgently required."

Cruisers Coming Home

The Navy Department announced this week that the three light cruisers Trenton, Milwaukee, and Memphis, which are now at Singapore for the formal opening of the new Singapore docks will start their homeward voyage about Feb. 21.

The tentative schedule is:

Arrive	Depart
Feb. 27 Manila	Mar. 17
Mar. 21 Guam	Mar. 23
Apr. 1 Pearl Harbor, T. H.	

The stay in Manila is for the purpose of routine machinery upkeep and overhaul after extensive cruising.



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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 534)

Douglas, Utah, to Philippine Dept., sail S. F. April 19, 1938.

Capt. Harry E. McKinney, from West Point, N. Y., to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Washington, sail N. Y. June 10, 1938.

Capt. George P. O'Neill, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Edgar E. Enger, prior orders amended, sail S. F. March 30.

1st Lt. Fred W. Sladen, Jr., from West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10.

The following 1st Lts. from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Walter J. Renfro, Jr., LeRoy C. Miller.

The following from station indicated to Philippine Department, sail N. Y. May 26, 1938.

2nd Lt. Karol A. Bauer, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

2nd Lt. David H. Brown, Ft. Williams, Maine.

2nd Lt. Thomas W. Cooke, Ft. Williams, Maine.

2nd Lt. Peter W. Garland, Jr., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

2nd Lt. Fred L. Walker, Jr., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Warren S. Everett, prior orders revoked. From China to temp. duty with 20th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., thence to Inf. School for duty as student, 1938-39 regular course.

2nd Lt. Henry A. Sebastian, prior orders revoked; from Ft. Screven, Ga., to Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex. for flying training on Mar. 1, 1938.

2nd Lt. Richard W. Ripple, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y. June 10.

2nd Lt. Thomas R. Davis, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., June 23, 1938.

The following officers are relieved from station indicated to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y. June 21, 1938.

2nd Lt. Leonard C. Godfrey, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

2nd Lt. Karl W. Schwering, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

2nd Lt. Charles L. Simpson, Ft. Devens, Mass.

2nd Lt. S. Fred Cummings, Jr., prior orders revoked; from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Ft. Benning, Ga., April 4, report CG for duty; to Infantry School, regular course, Sept. 10.

2nd Lt. John L. Throckmorton, prior orders revoked; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Benning, Ga., April 4, report CG for duty; to Infantry School, regular course, Sept. 10.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC. 1st Lt. Byram A. Bunch, is retired for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1938.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. James E. Slack, Cav., to Lt. Col. Capt. Harry N. Burkhalter, Inf., to Maj. Maj. Forrest R. Ostrander, MC, to Lt. Col. Maj. Joseph F. Gallagher, MC, to Lt. Col. Maj. John M. Welch, MC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Harry A. Bishop, MC, to Lt. Col. Capt. James O. Gillespie, MC, to Maj. 1st Lt. Joseph P. Russell, MC, to Capt. 1st Lt. Elmer D. Gay, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Erling S. Fugelsa, MC, to Capt. 1st Lt. Paul A. Paden, MC, to Capt. 1st Lt. James A. McCloskey, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Robert J. Hongland, MC, to Capt. 1st Lt. James L. Tobin, MC, to Capt. 1st Lt. Allen N. Bracher, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Ronald F. Kirk, MC, to Capt. Maj. Thomas F. Davis, DC, to Lt. Col. Maj. John N. White, DC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. William F. Scheumann, DC, to Lt. Col. Maj. Campbell H. Glascock, DC, to Lt. Col. Maj. William F. Wieck, DC, to Lt. Col.

1st Lt. Carvel C. Ellison, DC, to Capt. 1st Lt. Thomas H. Reagan, CHC, to Capt. 1st Lt. Arthur J. Hemberger, DC, to Capt.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Edgar Kirk, from Ft. Armstrong, T. R. June 30, to home to await retirement.

W. O. Robert Wade, is retired on own application, Feb. 28. Advanced to rank of Capt.

W. O. Fred Collett, retired on own application, Feb. 28, 1938. Advanced to rank of 2nd Lt.

W. O. James R. Thompson, retired on own application, Feb. 28, 1938. Adv. to rank of 2nd Lt.

W. O. William E. Lunsford, retired from active service, Feb. 28, 1938. Advanced to rank of 2nd Lt.

W. O. Robert R. Johnstone, report to Army Retiring Board, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. for examination.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. John E. Ostrom, prior orders to return to proper station upon completion of course at Engineer School, revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The retirement of the following enlisted men at place indicated effective Feb. 28 is announced:

M. Sgt. Cecil R. Colle, Bty. A, 64th FA, Ft. Shafter, T. H., with rank of 1st Lt.

Tech. Sgt. Frederick Decker, DEML, St. Petersburg, Fla., with rank of 1st Lt.

1st Sgt. Valentin Forral, Co. L, 57th Inf. (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

1st Sgt. Martin Joyce, Bty. E, 83rd FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

M. Sgt. John V. Schultheis, Sr., Ser. Co., 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sgt. Charles N. Wellman, Serv. Co., 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Sgt. Juan Garay, Hqs., Hqs. Bty. and Comb. Train, 2nd Bn., 24th FA (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

1st Sgt. Francis Conley, Serv. Co., 19th Inf., Schofield Bks., T. H.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. Charles R. Johnson, to three years active duty, Feb. 25, from Dallas, Tex., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. Philo O. Rasmussen, to three years active duty Feb. 21, from Sacramento, Calif., to March Fld., Riverside, Calif.

2nd Lt. Rupert E. Herr, to three years active duty, Feb. 12, from Lancaster, Pa., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. Joseph S. Morris, relieved from active duty, Feb. 16, 1938.

2nd Lt. Charles T. Chapman, Jr., relieved active duty, Feb. 17, 1938.

2nd Lt. William Somogy, prior to orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Frank B. Stuart, to three years active duty, Feb. 25, 1938; from San Antonio, Tex., to Post Fld., Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Thomas Anderson Davis, to three years active duty, Feb. 21, 1938, from Kansas City, Mo., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Extended Active Duty with QMC

1st Lt. Harold W. Hancock, and 1st Lt. William R. Abrahamson, continued on active duty at Philadelphia QM Depot, until Sept. 11, 1938.

To C. and G. S. School

The following Reserve officers to the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for the March 10 to June 10, Reserve officers course:

Capt. William Anthony Rooks, Sig.-Res. Maj. Percy Bouck, Cav.-Res.

Maj. Edgar Jacob Boschult, FA-Res. Capt. Warren Earl Salin, FA-Res.

Lt. Col. Samuel Cabell Lackey, Jr., CA-Res. Maj. Caldwell Dumas, CA-Res.

Maj. Lyale Richard Baas, Air-Res. Lt. Col. Francis Carroll Fitzgerald, Inf.-Res.

Maj. John Frear Laudig, Inf.-Res. Capt. Stanford Searle Speaks, Inf.-Res.

Capt. Shayer O. L. Robinson, Inf.-Res.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Following Reserve officers to 14 day training at place indicated:

Maj. Russel Roy Cowles, Sig.-Res., SC Procurement Dist., San Francisco, Calif., March 7.

1st Lt. John Robert Ginnaty, Sig.-Res., SC Procurement Dist., Chicago, Ill., March 7.

Maj. Milton Jack Jakowsky, Rockwell Air Depot, Coronado, Calif., March 6.

Maj. Tasso Wadsworth Swartz, Sig.-Res., San Francisco, Calif., Procurement Dist., March 6.

Promotion of Reserves

The following 2nd Lts. to 1st Lts., Air-Res., Feb. 21, 1938: Dale Ellis Altman, Cady Richmond Bullock, William Charles Capp, William Brewer Keese, Henry Russell Spicer, William Hogan Clark, Donald William Elsenhart, Frederic Colbert Gray, Jr., William Albert Hatcher, Jr., Weldon Marion James, Richmond Archibald Livingstone, George Samuel Sanford, John Harold Turner, Arthur Jenkins Pierce.

1st Lt. Lester Llewellyn Clapp, QM-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Eric Paul Pfeiffer, Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Henry Hall Waller, Jr., Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Henry Lafayette Dye, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Edmund Swan Garland, Fin.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Ralph Thompson Green, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. George Malcolm Perfater, Fin.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Claus Alrick Tornell, QM-Res., to Capt.

Promotion of the following from Feb. 17, 1938:

2nd Lt. Grover Cleveland Boden, Jr., QM, to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. James Walker Clark, Inf., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. William Hal Fraser, Inf., to 1st Lt. 1st Lt. Orion Wendell Harris, Med., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Mitchell Patrick Borden, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 27, 1938.

Ft. Missoula Land

In a bill introduced by Representative Sheppard, the War Department has asked that the Secretary of War be authorized to accept a donation of approximately two thousand seven hundred acres of land near Fort Missoula, Montana, for target range, military or other public purposes.

Navy Construction Bill

(Continued from Page 522)

arguments, opponents of the bill played another card—a demand that the United States call a naval limitation conference to stop the armament race. Resolutions were introduced in both houses of Congress to this end, and Representative Hamilton Fish, R. of N. Y. argued with members of the Naval Committee, a good part of the week on the score. Appearing as a witness opposed to the bill, he urged that the United States call a conference and promise Japan ahead of time that we will grant her an increase in ratio, even up to parity if necessary. Administration leaders in Congress have answered demands that the United States sponsor a conference with the statement that it would be futile and would "indicate weakness" on the part of the United States.

Congressman Fish contended that the United States need not fear Japan as even with parity she could not attack us successfully and that she would anyway be occupied with Asiatic problems for at least 25 years. He declared that we could concede Great Britain a superiority and could safely establish a ratio of 6-5-5.

Representative Scott, D. of Calif., at Wednesday's meeting, referring to the Japanese-German-Italian anti-communism pact, said that the United States should recognize the possibility of concerted effort on the part of the three nations to spread Fascist doctrines to the United States and the American continent by one means or another.

A 20-year-old theological student appeared at Monday's meeting to testify against the bill. His name was Frank Littell of Iowa, and he said he represented the National Council of Methodist Youth. Estimating that there were "perhaps 100,000 members" in the organization, he said it was pledged against fighting in a foreign war and that many of the members would not fight even in case of an invasion. On questioning by members of the committee, he declared that he would not fight to protect his mother and sisters from foreign invaders.

Thursday's hearing resolved itself into an acrimonious fight between members of the committee over limiting the hearing after Rear Admiral William G. DuBose, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was called to the witness stand.

Rep. M. J. Maas's proposal to limit further testimony to Navy Department technicians brought forth a strong protest from Rep. Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine. The motion was withdrawn and the committee voted to devote Friday and Saturday of this week to hearing other opponents of the bill. Representative Maas declared that no opponent of the bill had offered a single shred of testimony proving that the proposed expansion is not necessary to the defense of the nation.

Questioned by members of the committee, Admiral DuBose stated that the total cost of the vessels contemplated in the program would be, under present estimates, \$1,050,000,000. The 46 combatant ships provided in the bill are estimated to cost \$731,095,000 and the 22 auxiliaries will total \$248,451,000. Admiral DuBose said. In addition Admiral Leahy has asked that additional auxiliary vessels be provided which Admiral DuBose said would cost from \$53,000,000 to \$72,000,000, depending upon whether the vessels were constructed entirely new or converted.

Admiral DuBose proposed that the bill be amended to provide additional building facilities at navy yards. He told the committee that if the program is to be carried out expeditiously additional facilities at all navy yards will be necessary. He also suggested that the bill be amended to permit the conversion of vessels to be used as auxiliaries, pointing out that while the Navy Department may acquire vessels from the Maritime Commission, under its terms, there is no authority whereby the Department can convert those vessels to naval use.

Questioned by Representative Maas, Admiral DuBose told the committee that with additional building facilities the 20 per cent increase called for in the bill could be laid down over a period of four years. At least two years longer would be required to lay down three times the

number of vessels asked, the amount Admiral Leahy said would be necessary to carry on an aggression. In 10 years it would be possible to lay down all the vessels in the proposed increase and all the vessels now authorized by the Vinson-Trammell Act. However, with present building facilities, a tripling of the proposed 20 per cent increase could not be accomplished within 50 years, Admiral DuBose declared.

Existing facilities can take care of the four battleships it is desired to lay down in 1939, he said, adding that the Navy Department desires that the two vessels provided in the 1939 appropriation bill be built in private yards.

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, USA-Ret., and Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, USA-Ret., as reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Feb. 11. General Hagood, declaring that he favored passage of the bill, prefaced his remarks, as he has on past occasions, by saying that he appeared by request and not for the purpose of volunteering any information or advice. National defense, he said, should be based on the following principles:

That we should give up all idea of regulating the affairs of the world at large;

That we should give up all idea of using military and naval force for the protection of our interests abroad in all cases where it is physically impossible to give such protection or where such action would involve us in the danger of war;

That we should devote our entire attention to the problem of giving adequate and complete protection to our interests lying within the continental limits of the United States.

In urging a system of "Home Defense" as he called it, General Hagood described it as including the following:

1. A high-seas navy, second to none, capable of maintaining inviolate the naval frontier of these United States that has been so definitely established through annexation, purchase, treaty and congressional appropriations—that is, a frontier roughly extending clockwise from Newfoundland to the Caribbean group, including Cuba and Haiti, and to Panama, Honolulu and Alaska; a fleet that, operating from such pivotal points as Guantanamo, Panama or Honolulu, would be able to resist and prevent all outside pressure or interference and would leave us free to adopt our own measures for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. A permanent and powerful system of sea-coast-harbor defense that would seal our principal ports against all foreign foes and that would serve as bases, as arsenals and as re-victualing and refitting stations for our fleet.

3. An air corps that is of reasonable size but thoroughly up-to-date, organized and trained to meet its particular problems in a system of National Defense. In the words of the late General Billy Mitchell, this means not a great many planes but always the best planes.

4. An army conceived, organized and administered not as they do it in Europe but in accordance with the genius of the American people and our own geographical requirements; and essentially defensive army, organized along the lines laid down in the Constitution to repel invasion; an army that will not be the football of politics, but, being based upon common sense and coming well within the price range of the taxpayer, will be acceptable to all the people all the time.

Continuing, General Hagood said:

I am not an expert on naval affairs. If I looked at a battleship I could not tell if it were out of date and should be replaced. If I looked at two battleships lying alongside of each other, one an American ship and one a Japanese ship, I could not tell which one had the best chance of winning in a fight. For that reason I would not attempt to indicate what kind of a navy or how large a navy we should have.

But there are certain things connected with the navy about which a layman can form an intelligent opinion and one of them is the question as to whether our navy should be used to defend the United States or whether it should be used to defend other countries.

Under the present conditions, there is great confusion every time we come to Congress and ask for an appropriation of money for the routine support of the Army; or, for the overhaul, modernization, or expansion of the navy. We are unable to confine our discussions to the merits of the case and are led off into a morass of doubt and suspicion for fear the Executive Branch or the Munition Makers or somebody else is going to plunge us into war. And, on the other hand, no matter what sort of a foolish plan is suggested for the Army we are inclined to reason that half a loaf is better than no loaf and that if we oppose our friends we shall be overwhelmed by our opponents.

(Continued on Next Page)

Navy Construction Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

In other words, the national defense and the security of the country is being made the football of politics.

The Constitution of the United States has placed solely upon Congress the duty of making rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Congress has been neglectful in the performance of this duty and for the past one hundred years has permitted the matter to drift more and more into the hands of the Executive. The result of it is that no one today knows for what purpose the land and naval forces are to be used.

It seems to me that the time has come when Congress should perform its sacred duty to the people by clearly defining the purposes for which the land and naval forces should be used—to repel invasion; to protect American interests abroad; to enforce the Monroe Doctrine; to make the World safe for democracy; or what not.

General Rivers opposed the bill and set forth in his statement, extracts from which follow, his views of national defense:

After I left my father's farm in middle Tennessee and graduated at West Point I had—during my 43 years' commissioned service in the Army—opportunity for considerable experience in wars and in active field operations—in the later Red Indian troubles in our West, at Santiago in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in France—where I had a line-of-battle command in all of our major combats. I worked as a civil servant of our Philippine government for ten years, with the Philippine Constabulary, when I was loaned by the Army for this duty. That gave me the opportunity for first-hand study of the Far East, and gave me the interest which has kept up my studies of the general strategy of the North-West Pacific regions. I went out to Manila as a member of Ellihu Root's first detail of officers for his new General Staff. I gave up the General Staff to accept the offer with the Constabulary. I served 11 years in the Philippines on that one tour of duty—residing in and working in all parts of the Islands.

First, I should warn the gentlemen of the Committee not to expect too much from an old soldier. Lloyd George says that all of the old generals were stupid. I am a general and I am old enough to have seen while a cadet-boy at West Point the great Civil War triumvirate—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. But why did Lloyd George leave out the Admirals and the Diplomats? The Diplomats who reverse the status quo and the status quo ante?

President Roosevelt's statement in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee, about an increase in our fleet, was an admirable expression. "Adequate national defense means that for the protection not only of our coasts, but also of our communities far removed from the coast, we must keep any potential enemy many hundreds miles away from our continental limits." I am unable to recollect any expression of the Executive, or of the Congress, giving, in a very few words, such a clear general outline of a reasonable policy for national defense.

As to our defense, the fleet contemplated by the bill under discussion seems different from the desire of President Roosevelt; the increased fleet would be such a powerful weapon for offensive naval operations. The difficulty as to that is that, in constructing a powerful offensive armada, we would put so much of the available money into the costly capital ships. If we constructed, with the nearly a billion of additional money asked for, many more heavy and land-based airplanes, many fast small torpedo craft and many new modern submarines and mine planters, etc., it would make the Fleet a more effective defensive weapon and instrument. Many needed improvements could be made in our numerous harbor defenses. The question of airbombers against battleships is not whether or not an airplane can sink a battleship with one or more shots. It is a question of what group and combination of ships can better and more economically accomplish a certain purpose. We all know that battleships are more vulnerable in what are called the "Narrow seas." And most of the decisive battles between fleets, or a fleet and the shore, have taken place near the shore.

While the new war vessels as planned are described by some as making a 20% addition to our naval defense, competent authorities figure the actual result will be to increase our present Fleet by about 50% or 75%.

Gollath once upon a time, stepped forth, heavily armed, and called out, in order to frighten, or to bluff other people. The result was that the Giant brought on a war very quickly. (I Samuel 17) Gollath may have been playing what we now call power politics. Also, the Giant's strategic movement was in accordance with an outmoded and illusory theory—that the offensive is the only defense in warfare. I believe we have no need for such a great increase in the offensive elements of the Fleet, and that the temptation to use it for power politics would be overwhelming and dangerous.

I believe that it is admitted—by the Naval

experts and in general—that our Fleet, while in our own waters, cannot be overcome by the Fleet of any other great power.

One of our own needs for a great fleet appears to be (from press reports) the desire of many in our country to join a collective European naval move to take a hand in Asia. I am convinced that the best thing would be to apply the terms of the existing Neutrality law; so as to clear up much concerning the war in China in the minds of the people and in the minds of many of the gentlemen of the press. There is at present a good deal of confusion of thought about the whole subject.

The form of this collective European action in Asia, desired by some of our people, is apparently a blockade of Japan and a general boycott of Japan—trade boycott.

Let us imagine a Europe at peace and a British fleet in the Orient, in order to begin the blockade with the aid of the United States fleet. Suppose that on hearing of the plans for the blockade, Japan held her main battle fleet intact in her home waters, and destroyed Hongkong and Manila by her air bombers from Formosa, landing troops in the Philippines to capture Manila from the land side, supported only by the Japanese secondary fleet. Once the blockade was begun, let Japan then seize the best of the many ice-free harbors in our Aleutians in Alaska; our own fleet would have been outflanked and would have to at once return to the United States at full speed—to protect our own West Coast cities.

A moderate fleet—based on the Aleutians can defend our West Coast and the Panama Canal better and more economically than a fleet based on Honolulu. Honolulu is useful as a secondary defense and to aid in defending the Panama Canal, but it does not happen to lie within 2,000 miles of the sea route to Japan. The aircraft, the submarines, mines and the fleet itself should be in the Aleutians which are squarely on the route to Japan.

There is no power—or combination of power—able to permanently dominate Japan from the sea. Japan's peril lies at the North; the great forces of Soviet Russia concentrated in Eastern Siberia. If we were to war with Japan for years—and wear her down; what would be the result? The defeated country would sign to carry out our will as to China; we return to our land—just half-way around the globe; Japan soon swarms with new young recruits and again starts her plan for a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East. It is certain that East Asia will be dominated by the people who live out there—Chinese, Japanese and Russians. We say we will not tolerate any nation from afar, from over the Oceans, coming with arms to aid either of two warring countries on this continent—North and South America—we say that the people who live there—on these continents—are to control the future.

Nothing will aid more to the great purpose of having adequate national defense, at reasonable cost to the taxpayers, than taking steps to have a single department of the national defense—with three coequal armed branches, the air, the army and the navy. All the nations save ours have this organization of their defense forces—19 countries have at the head of the defense department a Secretary of Defense, in the Cabinet. The President of the United States can never again have the time to coordinate, inspect and over-see the three armed branches. There ought to be, also, a small College of National Defense—the teachers and the instructors both to include some of the civilians of the State Department and other Departments.

Of course, with a unified Air Corps, the portion of the Air branch that is to go to war under Navy command would be permanently under Navy command for training in peace; the Air contingent that is to go to war under Army command would permanently be under Army command for training in peacetime. The Chief of the Air Corps would control a reserve with which the Secretary of National Defense could reinforce the Air Force of the Navy or that of the Army, as became necessary in a war.

You have had the Morrow Aviation Board—more than 10 years ago. But you have not yet the 2,350 Army airplanes that Board recommended. We have, I believe, some 1,500 good Army planes. A united and homogeneous Air Corps must have its own organization, its own esprit and its own laws for promotion, pay and retirement, and so on. The head of the Air Corps should have access to Congress. At present, the heads of your Army and of our Navy have the decision in the last analysis, as to how much money is allotted for air defense. Air Corps officers must be secure in their positions. There is General Westover, Head of the Army Air Corps—I have known him since he was a Corporal of Engineers. At present, the Army Chief of Staff can call in General Westover and all but one of Westover's half a dozen generals in the Air Corps, and speaking in the name of the Secretary of War, take from these Air Corps generals their temporary rank and send them to Fort Huachuca for station. And your Baker Aviation Board: consider its major recommendation against a single department of defense—that joint operation of the fleet and the army are infrequent and that the joint Army-Navy board has succeeded in co-ordinating all

army-navy matters save aviation! The Howell Aviation Board—the only one ever created by Congress—was gravely disturbed over the striking defects of our system of co-ordinating the Army and the Navy forces in joint operations in war. Do, please, read that Howell Board's report again.

I have no emotional complex against war—if any good is to be derived, or if for defense of our land, and to control that part of the seas adjacent to our country: Aleutians—Hawaii—Panama—Caribbean to Maine.

Always (in my inconspicuous career) I had good luck—my men always did well. They got me a star after my first long battle (second Marne Battle at Chateau Thierry) in France.

I have known great days in battle, but what do our people get out of war? I still believe in and long for the American dream—let's use our money to aid and put on their feet our harassed and fine people, and not for war.

Delay Staff Selection Reform

(Continued from First Page)

plied to Line and Staff alike and that any important modifications should accomplish at the same time. Congress, it is contended, has indicated that it wants to change the Navy personnel laws, among other things to prevent the retirement of capable officers while still young, and this situation is true of the Staff as well as of the Line. If the problem is thoroughly threshed out at this session, it is feared, Congress will be tired of the problem and may be unwilling to consider further naval personnel legislation next year.

The Marine Corps has been studying the new Vinson bill and from present estimates, it could be applied to it without material change. The first Vinson bill, the one drafted by the Bureau of Navigation, it will be recalled, needed somewhat extensive revision for its principles to be applied to the Marine Corps without disrupting the officer list.

It is the plan of the Naval Committee to try to finish the hearings on the Naval expansion program next week. Probably, however, the selection hearings will not follow the week after. It is desired to take the bill to the House floor as soon as possible and Chairman Vinson is understood to want to hold up the selection hearings until after the naval increase bill passes the House, as he does not want to be occupied with hearings and a fight on the ship bill on the floor at the same time.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., announced this week that he was

drafting a revised naval personnel bill to be introduced prior to the opening of hearings before the House Naval Committee on the selection question.

At the request of Congressman Maas, the Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy Department is putting into legislative form a number of amendments to the bill he introduced last August (HR 8111). These changes will be incorporated into the measure and a new bill introduced next week, he stated. The amendments provide:

(1) The provision of the present bill for commissioning lower ranking members of Naval Academy classes in the Naval Reserve and assigning them to active duty after graduation for periods up to 14 years will be eliminated. Instead the number of appointments to the Academy would be regulated so as to provide only enough graduates to fill the estimated number of lieutenant commanders needed 14 years hence (that is, taking only normal attrition into account). All graduates would be given regular probationary commissions.

As this number is not sufficient to fill the Navy's needs for junior officers, it is provided that graduates of Naval ROTC courses may be assigned to active duty for four years, receiving a lump payment of \$1,500 when relieved. Also the number of chief warrant, warrant officers and chief petty officers would be increased and personnel of these grades would fill billets now manned by officers.

(2) Officers, who under the bill HR 8111, would be promoted by seniority as extra numbers because of lack of vacancies, under the change, would be retired at the conclusion of seven years as extra numbers. Under HR 8111, such officers would be promoted on up the line with their classmates (if not selected out) and would create an excessive number of officers in the upper ranks.

(3) The provision of HR 8111 for filling 10 per cent of the vacancies each year in every rank up to and including rear admiral, selecting out a percentage, and then promoting the remainder of each class by seniority (those in the lower half of each class for whom there are no vacancies going up extra numbers), is modified. Promotion to rear admiral, and to the grades above, (which would be made permanent ranks by the bill) would be by

(Continued on next Page)

News and Gossip

(Continued from Page 529)

millimeter machine guns mounted on a twin ring mount with all-round firing position. They are powered by three Isotta-Fraschini engines, with a total of 3,000 horsepower.

White, of England, is building a boat, details of which are as yet scanty, but which will mount 21-inch torpedoes and machine guns in semi-enclosed mountings.

The cost of the British boats range from sixty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

As far as can be ascertained, France is building only five vessels of this type. They are of 23 tons, 62 feet in length. They are powered by two 12-cylinder motors developing 2,200 horsepower and a speed of 46 knots, although 55 knots were attained in trials. An unusual characteristic of the French boats is that they fire their torpedoes from the stern, approaching the target at high speed and swinging around to discharge the missiles.

Sir Hubert Scott-Paine, noted British boat racer, has designed a boat of this type and it is being produced by The British Power Boat Company, of Southampton.

In Germany, the Lurssen-Werft Co., sole suppliers of motor torpedo boats to the German navy, has developed a craft employing two deck mounted torpedo tubes, one automatic anti-aircraft gun, depth charges and smoke screen equipment. They are of 62 tons displacement, have an over-all length of 93 feet, have either diesel or Diamler-Benz gasoline engines, develop 2,400 horsepower and have a speed of 36 knots. They carry a complement of 17. It is understood that Germany has about 45 of this type vessel.

Italy has about 125 vessels of this type, ranging from 12½ to 30 tons displacement and all mounting two torpedo tubes, and all carrying mines and depth charges.

It is understood that the Philippine government is greatly interested in "mosquito fleets" and that some experimental work is being carried on by the Island commonwealth.

Ships of this type would constitute a "poor man's navy" for the Philippine government, and it is rumored that a defensive plan, employing torpedo boats, has already been formulated.

Navy officials in Washington believe that these vessels may have some value in defending the Panama Canal and some Naval shore establishments. They also pointed out that they would be valuable as liaison craft.

It is obvious that the Navy is interested in some secret development that will require a substantial sum of money, and that the Navy does not want to specify the exact type in asking for an appropriation. The Navy is limited to experimental vessels of 3000 tons under the terms of the bill, and it is believed that along with the development of the torpedo boats the Navy will experiment with a new type destroyer and possibly a mine layer.

General Drum Speaks

The inherent characteristics of fleets, air forces and armies are such that only the latter can assuredly restore peace, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, commanding general of the Second Army and the Sixth Corps Area, declared in an address Feb. 15 before the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Ind.

"You recall," General Drum stated, "the numerous bombings of London and other cities of the British Isles during the World War. Towards the end of the war, when the Allied armies were pressing the Central Powers to the limit of their resistance, the German High Command discontinued air raids on London. The armies on the western front constituted the main threat against Germany and she knew that all of her available means had to be thrown in there to stop the advance of the ground forces. The action of the Allied ground armies, forced the enemy to concentrate in the decisive area his powerful weapons, such as aircraft and artillery, which could have been used elsewhere. The inherent characteristics of fleets, air forces and armies are such that only the latter can assuredly restore peace and correct the conditions which brought about the hostilities. History is replete with conclusive proofs that only the actual or threatened occupation of an enemy's strategic possessions will break his will to resist and bring about peace."

Excerpts from General Drum's address follow:

Avoid Invasion

Until you have witnessed the wholesale evacuation of people from their homes and lands, and seen them forced to live with more fortunate citizens, removed from the theatre of war, you can not possibly appreciate the sorrow and suffering to which an invaded people is subjected.

With the vivid pictures which we brought back from France of plodding refugees driven from their homes still fresh in our minds, let us resolve that America shall never be invaded, and, as far as possible, never exposed to hostile gun fire or air bombardment. If conditions should become so acute that no diplomatic solution is possible, and we are forced to fight, at all costs, war must be excluded from our continental shores.

The accomplishment of such a determination is no easy matter. The first and most important step is the holding of our main overseas possessions. In the Pacific, Alaska, Hawaii and Panama serve as outposts, while in the Atlantic we are weaker with only Panama and Puerto Rico. Certainly these possessions must be held as the outposts and bases for our action to deny any enemy any approach to our coast line. Yet these alone will not suffice, especially in the Atlantic. Army and naval forces must be available to fill the areas between these outposts and to operate where their defenses are not effective.

The casual acceptance of the oft repeated thought that because we are surrounded by wide oceans and relatively weak military nations, we are therefore in an impregnable and unassailable position, is dangerous. In this connection, it is well to recall that we have had two wars with England, one with Spain, the World War in Europe and the near war with France in 1867. Although our isolated position may have proven a deterrent, it has not been an insulation against war. Instead of becoming an insurmountable obstacle in these wars, the sea has been the thoroughfare over which troops and munitions have been transported. In any future crisis, both the United States and its enemies will use the sea as it has been used for generations. Knowing the destruction, demoralization and hardships that result from having one's homeland overrun by an invading army and being converted into a battlefield, it is our duty to insure at once and for all times that no war will ever be fought on the soil of the United States.

Forces Essential to "Adequate Defense"

Following the World War, Congress expressed its views in legislation as to "adequate defense." In the case of the Navy, the Congressional guide has been, "a Navy second to none." In the case of the Army, it was expressed in the National Defense Act of 1920. Although these legislative policies have been on the statute books for years, Congress has never seen fit to supply the funds to maintain the forces defined. We all agree, I am sure, in the Congressional policy of "a Navy, including its air components, second to none" and are strong advocates of enactments to make this policy effective without delay. However, all students realize that back of, and as a companion to a navy, no matter what its strength, there must be an adequate and efficient army with its land and air forces and war munitions.

Our National Defense Act of 1920 was based on maintaining an army in peace for these

four-fold purposes: first, to hold our outlying possessions such as Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico as the outer line of defense and as naval and air bases, to facilitate the operations of the Fleet; second, to furnish expeditionary forces to operate in conjunction with the Navy in preventing hostile forces from reaching gun and air bombardment range of our shores,—to carry the war to the enemy instead of waiting for him at our coast where he may destroy our people and their possessions; third, at the outbreak of war as the framework for the organization of larger forces for defense of our coasts in the event that other measures failed to prevent the enemy approaching the same;—fourth, for the manufacture and supply of the munitions of war.

In the Act of 1920, Congress set forth the army forces deemed essential for these purposes, i.e., "adequate defense." They were in general figures a regular army force of about 300,000, a National Guard of about 430,000, and an indeterminate number of reserve officers. Today, we have about one-half these numbers. In addition, Congress directed that we maintain equipment and supplies for an army of one million men. In many respects and notwithstanding the old World War supplies, we have far less than these quantities. More-over most weapons have undergone material changes and improvements since the World War, and new and modern weapons, such as in aviation, tanks, antiaircraft guns, etc., have been developed since the World War.

Relative Costs and Strength

Our annual per capita cost for all national defense, according to the latest figures available to us, is \$5.08; Germany, \$8.25; Japan, \$13.39; Italy, \$13.88; Great Britain, \$15.28; France, \$22.59 and Russia, \$33.26. Remembering that our annual outlay for National Defense is but \$5.08 per capita, or the cost of four standard cigarettes per citizen per day, there certainly can be no substantiated charge that the United States is overspending for defense, when compared with the outlay of other nations.

Many insinuations are made that by subterfuges we are training too large a proportion of our young people for war in the ROTC and CMTC, and are becoming militaristic as a result. Let me give you a few figures concerning this. France has 14.7% of her population trained for service; Sweden, 14.4%; Switzerland, 14.4%; Italy, 14.1% and so on until we come to the forty-third country in the list, the United States, which has thirty-six one hundredths of one per cent, less than one-half of one per cent. We are ahead of Denmark, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras and Venezuela. A comparison of the cost of our defensive forces and that of the percentage of trained men leaves us far behind the defensive requirements considered "adequate" by other nations.

Conclusions

In conclusion, then, may I summarize—

a. Do not confuse our traditional national policy against war with that which is the most efficient method of conducting campaigns or battles in war.

Our traditional national policy is, and has always been, defensive—we fight only when forced to such action for the preservation of our nation, our liberty, rights and honor. We do not foster "aggressive war."

Our guiding principle for the conduct of campaigns and battles should be to preserve the integrity of our country, prevent the destruction of our people, their homes, cities and wealth. This can be accomplished best by forcing an enemy to fight in his own territory and far beyond our borders. In other words, the conduct of an offensive campaign by all available means so as to recapture peace, as early as possible, and without the destruction of our people and their possessions.

b. Our policy of "Adequate Defense" is sound if applied to the means for the conduct of campaigns as indicated above, and not confused with national policies relative to war.

"Adequate Defense" is a relative and variable factor measured from time to time depending on the opposition expected and the means required to prevent hostilities taking place within air and gun range of our coasts.

c. The policies adopted by Congress providing for "adequate defense" are sound and ample. These are embodied in the principle of a "navy second to none" and the Defense Act of 1920. However, the means and funds made available since the World War have been far from sufficient to make these policies effective.

President Roosevelt stated in his recent message:

"As Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States it is my constitutional duty to report to the Congress that our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increase for that reason."

While costs are vital considerations, we should realize that our per capita expenditures as well as our men trained for National Defense and munitions available are far below those of other leading world nations. This fact alone demonstrates the inadequacy of our defensive forces.

d. Finally, let us be wise and profit from the past by expending money now for "adequate defense," first, as a primary insurance against war, as a preventive, and second, in event of war, as an insurance against the destruction of our people and their homes and possessions which will surely accompany any hostile invasion.

Letters to Editor

The Non-Academy Group

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is quite apparent that if a group of naval officers (non-graduate lieutenants) are to receive any consideration at all in the forthcoming reconsideration of the selection law, it will be due entirely to the interest your publication is taking in the matter. The politicians are not interested in us, as there are only about 200 of us left, scattered from all parts of the U. S., and we feel that the department is concerned only in getting us out of the Navy to make room for more Academy graduates, for proof of which note that only about 4% of our group was selected when the first board met after this law went into effect.

Now how will the proposed Wyatt bill affect us?

Fifty each year are to be selected for lieutenant commander from a group consisting of about 400 officers, approximately 175 of whom are non-graduates. Of this latter group practically all are over 45 years old, and a great many of them are over 50, so, taking the results of the previous selection boards as a precedent, their chance of making the grade is practically nil. Youth is a valuable asset when it comes to appearing before a selection board, and being a graduate of the Academy doesn't hurt.

What has the extension of selection down to lieutenant cost the non-graduate group of officers?

Most of us had over 23 years' service when we were first passed over four years ago, so the difference in pay between lieutenant and lieutenant commander is almost \$100 per month. That figures up to over \$4,000.00 each of us has lost through failure to be selected, and we stand to lose about \$50.00 per month of our retired pay for as long as we live if we retire as lieutenants instead of lieutenant commanders.

The most charitable view that we can take of the application of the selection law to the non-graduates, is that we were passed over on account of our advanced age, therefore we feel that we were most unjustly discriminated against.

Speaking for myself, I am over fifty, but nevertheless I have always had active duty involving plenty of Officer of the Deck watches, sea and port and a great deal of dangerous and hazardous work at sea such as target repair and target observer, and a tough job was never withheld from me because of my age. On the contrary many a one was given to me because of it and my long experience in the Navy. I honestly feel that I was physically superior to a great many of the younger officers who were promoted over me, and that my record was equally as good, and I would welcome an opportunity to demonstrate this, either in person or by examination of my medical record and fitness reports.

The fact that we all had war service didn't help us in the least, and the fact that the officers who were selected over us had none was apparently not held against them.

A remedy?

I really don't know. There is almost no hope of making lieutenant commander, but I do think that we should be retired with the rank and pay of lieutenant commander. We were promised it by existing law when we were given a permanent commission, and to give it to us on retirement would in no way impede the flow of promotion of the younger officers who are graduates of the Academy, and would work a hardship on nobody.

I could go on indefinitely on this subject, but realize that while it is important to the group of which I am a member, other people are not much interested. I do believe, though, that if we do get any representation at all, it will be through the efforts of the JOURNAL and that is the reason I am a subscriber to and an extreme well-wisher of your

excellent publication.

If you use this letter, kindly leave my name off of it as I do not care to jeopardize my already too uncertain future.

Congratulating you on your efforts on behalf of the underdog, and wishing you a continuation of your well-deserved success as a representative service publication, I remain,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

Delay Staff Selection Reform

(Continued from Preceding Page)

selection, under the amendment. There would also be selection from the lower half to the upper half of the grade of rear admiral, under the amendment. In addition, instead of 10 per cent of the vacancies in the grades of captain and commander being filled by selection, it is provided that 20 per cent of the vacancies in the commander's grade and 30 per cent of vacancies in the grade of captain shall be filled by selection. The 10 per cent selection for lieutenant commander would be unchanged.

(4) A new provision is to be inserted to provide that major generals and brigadier generals of the Marine Corps would have not been named Major General Commandant or Commander of the Fleet Marine Force, upon completion of seven years' service as a general officer, shall be retired.

(5) The conflict in the directive to selection boards, resulting from differing language in the oaths of members of selection boards and in the precepts to the boards would be eliminated by amending both to include instructions to select the best fitted and to make their recommendations with a view to the best interests of efficiency.

Colonel Marix in Washington

Col. A. T. Marix, USMC-Ret., has arrived in Washington, and is devoting his attention to matters of importance to members of the Retired Officers' Association, of which he is president. He has been greeted warmly by officials of the War and Navy Department, and by Senators and Representatives who know of his devoted concern for the Retired Officers of the Services.

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National Guard Pensions

Representative Shafer, of Michigan, has introduced in the House a bill, HR 9445, to provide that officers and men of the National Guard shall be entitled to pensions for death or disability incurred while on active duty training.

Existing pension laws provide pensions for the Army and Naval Reserves but the National Guard, which trains in its status as state militia, is not eligible for these benefits. For some time the National Guard has contended that it should be entitled to Federal pensions due to the fact that their training is of benefit to the Federal Government.

The bill would amend, effective June 15, 1933, the first sentence of Veterans' Regulation 1 (a), part II, paragraph 1 (a), as amended, by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence a colon and the following:

"And provided further, That the service of any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the National Guard or of the National Guard of the United States, while en route to or from or during attendance at encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises or at service schools, under the provisions of sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, shall be considered as active military service for the purpose of granting benefits under part II hereof, and it shall not be required that such officer or enlisted man shall have been discharged from the service."

Admiral Woodward in Interview

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the 3rd Naval District, N. Y., was criticized on the floor of Congress this week by several members of that body for statements attributed to him in newspapers.

Admiral Woodward was quoted as decrying "gangster dictators" and "swagging bandit legions" of Europe and Asia. He called upon the people of the United States to place "full trust in the reasoned judgment of the responsible military and naval advisers who have spent their lives studying and practicing their profession, rather than listening to rapid outpourings."

Rep. Hamilton Fish, of New York, expressed the opinion that Admiral Woodward "should be dismissed from the service."

Loss of the USS Maine

(From the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 19, 1938)

"To the Secretary of the Navy:

"Maine blew up in Havana Harbor at 9:40, and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward Line steamer. Send lighthouse tenders from Key West for crew, and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him. Public opinion should be suspended till further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of General Blanco, now with me and express sympathy.

"(Signed), Capt. C. S. Sigsbee."

In the presence of such a catastrophe as that which has overtaken our Navy in the harbor of Havana, language fails us. The simplest possible narration of the events as they occurred is in itself the highest eloquence; for the human heart is quick to respond to the emotions which are awakened by the spectacle of brave men overwhelmed in ruin and accepting without complaint the consequences of their unquestioning discharge of duty. And if the country as a whole is thrilled by the story of the loss of the Maine, how much more our Navy, which responds in every fibre of its being to this call upon its sympathies?

To those who have escaped congratulations, whose full sincerity they all understand, go from those who know them so well; have served with them and love them. For those who lie beneath the waters of that ill-fated Cuban harbor, and those who suffer from injuries, perhaps worse than death—heroes all—there is much sympathy as can be only offered by those in like estate. What honor can we do them that will be beyond their desert?—what tenderness show towards those whom they have left in their desolated homes, that is beyond their needs?

Army Officer Increase

An amendment will be proposed to the Army officer increase bill to provide in the Regular Army for more of the Reserve officers training under the provisions of the Thomason Act, it was announced this week.

The measure, to authorize enlargement of the officer strength by approximately 2,000, was considered by the House Military Affairs Committee this week and while members were in agreement as to approving it, action was delayed until Feb. 23 when Representative Thomason, D. of Tex., author of the act permitting 1,000 Reserve officers to be given a year's training each year, said he wanted to propose an amendment to take more of the new officers contemplated by the bill from this group.

"These young men are hand-picked," the Texan said, "And then are given a year's intensive training. They certainly should be the very best material for the Regular Army. At present only 50 may be given regular commissions, and I intend to propose the bill be amended to take in three or four times this number. Fifteen or twenty per cent of the Thomason Act group is not excessive, but 50 is too few, I believe."

Indications are that the committee will approve the amendment. Another amendment will also be put forward, it is said, to specifically set forth in the bill that the number of general officers will not be in-

creased. The bill would not increase the number of generals, but it is believed that such a provision would aid its chances in the House.

New Selection Fight Threat

Another congressional fight on Navy-Marine Corps selection, similar to that when the Naval appropriation bill was before the House, was threatened this week when Senator Tydings, D. of Md., put forward an amendment to be offered by him to the appropriation bill when it comes up in the Senate.

The proposed amendment reads:

On page 41, line 19, after the figures "\$1,700,000," to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That from Jan. 1, 1938, majors in the Marine Corps who held permanent commissions as second lieutenants prior to the act of June 4, 1920, shall not be involuntarily retired until they have completed 24 years of service."

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since Feb. 11, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Arthur G. Campbell, CAC, No. 23. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Arthur G. Campbell, CAC, No. 23. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Frederick L. Martin (Brig. Gen. Wing Commander), No. 24.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James E. Slack, Cav., No. 27. Last nomination

to the grade of Lt. Col.—Claude E. Stadman, Inf., No. 37. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Clarence R. Huebner, Inf., No. 38.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Harry N. Burkhalter, Inf., No. 46. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Rodney C. Jones, CAC, No. 58. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—George M. Mayor, QMC, No. 59. Senior Capt. if vacancy were filled — Harold H. Elarth, Inf., No. 60.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt. — Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt. — John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. Arthur J. Hemberger, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.

Chaplain (Major) Albert L. Evans, USA, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Warrant Officers Promotion List

No change in Eligible list since last report. No vacancies.

No deaths.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

February 17, 1938

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General

James J. Meade James J. Meade

Maurice E. Shearer Oliver Floyd

Charles T. Brooks John T. Walker

Edwin J. Farrell Edwin J. Farrell

Albert J. Keller Albert J. Keller

John E. Weber John E. Weber

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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